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THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS;

A TALE OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1641.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XI.

"Nurtur'd in blood betimes, his heart delights
In vengeance, gloating on another's pain."
BYRON'S *Childe Harold.*

"Torture thou mayest, but thou shalt ne'er despise me;
The blood will follow where the knife is driven;
The flesh will quiver where the pincers tear;
And sighs and cries by nature grow on pain:
But these are foreign to the soul; not mine
The groans that issue, or the tears that fall;
They disobey me;—on the rack I scorn thee."
YOUNG.

THE person who now made his appearance was a man of large proportions, considerably above the middle height, and far beyond the middle age. His form and demeanor might have been called commanding, were it not for the fleshy redness of his face and the large, fierce-looking gray eyes, which, protruding far beyond the surrounding surface, gave a fierce and somewhat brutal expression to the whole visage. His hair and whiskers were already silver gray, and his massive forehead bald to the crown. He was clothed in the undress military uniform of the British army of that day, and his brawny, sinewy neck, in utter defiance of the chill November rain, was bare almost to the collar-bone. Altogether there was a look of ferocious energy and indomitable courage about the whole man, that, with his huge muscular frame, and the sensual appearance of his eyes and mouth, made a strong and very disagreeable impression even on the casual beholder. To the native Irish, and, indeed, to all the Catholics who fell in his way, the man was an object of fear and abhorrence, and well he might, for he was no other than Sir Charles Coote,* the Dalzell of the Irish wars, one of the bloodiest and most inhuman generals that ever drew sword in execution of a tyrant's will. With the Lords Justices Coote was in high favor, higher far than Ormond or any other captain of that day, and that not on account of any superior excellence as a general, or any superior knowledge of military tactics, but solely because of his entire subserviency to their will, and utter disregard of the means by which it was accomplished. The more cruel, in fact, the means, the better pleased was Coote, and where cupidity had little to look for or expect from the utter wretchedness of the victims, another and still stronger motive had he in his unquenchable hatred of the Irish Papists. Like Hamilton of Leitrim, Sir Charles Coote was disliked by all the moderate and humane even of his own party, and the general impression amongst them was that when any strong temptation offered, or his brute passion impelled him on, it would cost him no more to give them cold steel or short shrive than the veriest Papist or merest Irish kern in broad Ireland. Between Coote and Ormond there was little sympathy and just as little liking—heartless as the Earl was in regard to Catholics, he was utterly opposed to the savage policy of Coote and Parsons, and with all his intense devotion to his own interests, he could never have stooped to advance his fortunes by the harsh and brutal means which they, from choice, adopted. There was hardly one bond of union between the two generals, if we except that of hatred to Catholics—for while Ormond was the friend and servant of King Charles and honestly fought in his interest, Sir Charles Coote was by all recognized as the henchman of the Lords Justices, and consequently of the refractory Parliament of England, a far more rebellious body even then than the insurgent Catholics of Ireland.

"How now, lords and gentlemen," said Coote, in a deep gruff voice, as he advanced to a vacant seat near Parsons, scarcely deigning to make the customary salute to the other members of the Council, though it numbered two or three Bishops; "ye do take things easy here, nothing mindful, it would seem, that the rascally Papists are overrunning the whole country!"

"What would you have us do, Sir Charles?" asked Parsons in what he meant for a gracious tone; "until such time as your new levies are fit to take the field, we are, as it were, powerless to smite those Philistines—here is my lord of Ormond, newly appointed by his grace's highness to the chief command—he would have us give him what forces are here in town—and our Lord knows they be all too few to protect the place—and to let him march northwards in quest of the enemy, when Heaven knows but they might give him the slip and by another route come upon us here in town and burn and slay all before them after their savage manner. We were of hard necessity driven to refuse his lordship's demand, how then can we answer your question, otherwise than by saying that the lack of troops is our misfortune rather than our fault."

"It is even so, Sir Charles," said Ormond with his bland, all concealing smile; "here have I been summoned to town in all haste to proceed against the rebels, and being come I am like a man with his hands tied—men, money, and arms are all wanting, so that I am a general without a command—was there ever such provision made for such an emergency?"

"Go to work and make an army as I do," was Coote's rough answer; "Sir William is right, strength must be kept up here, come what may, and the king's trust is much misplaced in your lordship and you cannot raise forces to serve your turn."

"Were I inclined to bandy words with a gentleman *so polished*,' said Ormond with lofty scorn and keen irony, "I might say to Sir Charles Coote that what man can do that will Ormond do, an' means are given him, but a carpenter can ill work without tools, or a *butcher*, either, as some here present may bear witness."

There was something in the last words that brought a smile to many a grave face around the table, though all cast down their eyes to avoid making any application.

"I understand you, my lord of Ormond," said Coote with a smile half humorous, half ferocious, "but I would have you to know that butchery, for all your sneer, is the best trade going now that wild cattle are out in droves—an ounce of sharp steel will go farther with *them* than a bushel of fair words. Hang them up and rip them open—make scare-crows of them to frighten their accomplices—that's all you can ever make them good for, and that's how I treat them whenever they come in my hands, egg or bird of them!"

With the exception of Parsons and his surly old colleague, there was hardly one around the council-board who did not shudder at this brutal declaration, but all knew the speaker too well to attempt either censure, ridicule, or remonstrance. By general consent, little or no notice was ever taken in the council-room of Coote's characteristic blustering, and Ormond, to whom he had specially addressed himself, vouchsafed no reply but turned with cold contempt to the Lords Justices.

"I have heard," said he, "that the English Papists of the Pale have asked and received arms from the government. Your lordships, then, believe them trustworthy?"

Some members of the Council, amongst others the Archbishop of Dublin, were eagerly professing their belief in the loyalty of those lords and gentlemen, when Coote roughly interposed:

"I wouldn't trust them the length of my nose"—here there was a very perceptible titter amongst the younger members, for the general's nose occupied a large portion of his facial surface, and was moreover of very remarkable *length*—"ay! ye may laugh," he continued, with a fierce glance around the board, "especially as the rebels are at safe distance—an' they come within pike's length of any of your noble lordships, the laughter, I fear, will be the other way. As for these white-livered and most dainty gentlemen of the Pale, I tell you they be worth watching—the lying spirit of Rome is in them to the back-bone, and ye know it too—if ye trust them, ye are no better than they, and another thing let me tell you concerning them, lords and gentlemen, which perchance some of ye know not—" here the speaker paused and looked around with a leer so expressive and at the same time so diabolical as to make the majority of his hearers turn away their eyes in disgust—"rich lordships they have and hold, and fair manors, and barns and bawns well stored—little wonder is it, then, that they would fain pass for most loyal men, but great wonder it is to me that you, my Lords Justices, and you, honorable members of the Council, should suffer those knaves to throw dust in your eyes, and thereby keep what they have until such time as their friends the northern rebels can, with *their* secret aid and abetment, take *your* houses over your heads, ay! and ornament the tops of their pikes with those same sculls—num' skulls we might well call them then, seeing that they had not sense enough to protect themselves! By the ——," and he swore a dreadful oath, striking the table with his ponderous fist at the same time, "an' ye leave these arms in the hands of such traitors as Gormanstown, Dunsany, and the rest of that crew, ye deserve all that will come upon ye! Some even of this Council may seek to persuade you in courtly speech that these mongrel hounds being of English blood, and, moreover, in divers ways connected with *them*, must needs be loyal gentlemen, but I give you my word I would not trust them an' they were *Charles Stuart's* kinsmen!"

"CHARLES STUART!" Ormond repeated with stern emphasis, "who may that be, Sir Charles Coote?" and rising, he drew himself up to his fullest height.

"Go northward and ask Sir Phelim O'Neill," was the insolent answer; "they do say he shows a license from an individual of that name!"

"I insist on knowing what you mean!" said the Earl in his loftiest tone and manner; "I will not, cannot suppose that our sovereign lord the king is alluded to in such wise by one of his own generals and in such presence as this——"

"Suppose what you please, my lord of Ormond," said Coote with vehemence, "I say the arch-rebel and traitor, Sir Phelim O'Neill—whose head I look to see on one of our city gate-posts some of these days—does publicly and openly exhibit to his ruffianly followers a commission for his present work, signed by no less a personage than 'our sovereign lord, the king,' hear you that, my lord?"

The insolent imitation of his own tone and manner would at another time have irritated the proud earl, but at that moment the astounding news* which he then heard for the first time

* This Sir Charles Coote was the founder of a race which has left its bloody mark on many a page of Irish history—above all others they have been distinguished for cruelty, love of plunder, and the grossest sensuality. The Queen's County and that of Cavan were specially given over to their rapacious rule.

* There is no doubt that Sir Phelim O'Neill did exhibit such a document in order to induce a belief that he and his army fought under the royal sanction. Amongst a people so loyally disposed as the Irish, this pretended commission did undoubtedly strengthen Sir Phelim's hands considerably. Our condemnation of such an act as the production of a spurious commission would be much more severe, did we not know that Sir Phelim expiated the deed with his life, and that his last words declared the king entirely innocent and ignorant of a document being in his hands. The history of this famous commission with the mystery in which its origin was involved, the reader will find in a future chapter.

engrossed all his attention, and leaving Coote to exchange triumphant glances aside with Parsons and a few others of the members, he eagerly turned to the Bishops and Sir Robert Meredith to ask if what he heard could possibly be true. The report was common in town, they regretted to say, and however idle or improbable it might seem to be, there were but too many who believed it.

"It were strange an' they did not," said Borlase, disregarding the words and winks of his more wily partner in office, "when they have it from the mouths of the sufferers who flock hither for shelter from the ravenous fury of the Ulster Papists who have stripped them of all they had and turned them adrift like shorn sheep, to die in the fields and highways of cold and hunger."

"It is but too true, my lord," said Bishop Loftus in reply to Ormond's look of wonder and interrogation; "we have for the last two or three days witnessed sights of that nature fit to melt our poor hearts within us. Shoals of the loyal and God-fearing Christians of Ulster—men, women and children, are daily flocking hitherward for succor and protection—ay! some of the foremost people of that unhappy province, too glad to escape with their lives from the bloody hands of those godless Papists who have stripped them of all they had—alack! alack! but our bowels yearn over those suffering confessors for the faith of Christ!"

Hearing this, Ormond could not keep from smiling: "Well! it is very moving, I do confess," said he, "but still I see not how the rebels can have such bloody hands as your lordship speaks of, seeing that they do not make martyrs of these pious confessors—surely, an' they were so much given to bloodshed, these 'shoals' of Protestants could not escape their fury? But methinks we are losing much precious time in idle chit-chat—what news from the west, the south I know to be quiet?"

"Ay, marry, is it?" quoth Parsons curtly; "thanks to good St. Leger——"

"Little fear of rebellion where *he* rules," put in Coote with a fierce laugh.

"And as for Connaught," continued Parsons, taking no note of the interruption, "the men of Belial there have not dared to stir a finger—they are quiet as——"

"As muzzled bears," suggested Coote again; "who thanks them?"

"Nay, Sir Charles, said Rotherham coldly," much thanks are due to the Lord Clanrickard for the good and loyal disposition manifested in those parts. Papist though he be, he is a most loyal and excellent nobleman, and writes us in such wise as we might expect from a true friend to law and order!——"

"Of a surety that Earl is doing good service," said one of the Bishops, "and deserves most honorable commendation."

"Well! well!" said Coote impatiently, "let that pass—Clanrickard and the other Papists of that country are none the worse for Willoughby being there to watch them. Having Galway city under his thumb he can keep it screw tight on them. But as regards this royal commission to the rebels—be there no way left us of getting at the proof?"

The sinister look which accompanied the words was well understood by Parsons, and he smiled exultingly as he replied: "That have we, Sir Charles! I thank God, we are in a fair way to bring out the truth—grievous as that may be to loyal subjects—though I see not but we have only too much proof even now—however, lest any doubt remain, Sir Charles, we will have recourse to the safe and secure means which the God of justice has placed within our reach."

Ormond and most of the other members exchanged significant glances, for they all guessed what Parsons had in view. Disgusted as many of them were by the blasphemous hypocrisy which yet was characteristic of the man, and perhaps condemning in their hearts the cold-blooded cruelty which made so little account of the sufferings of others, like Pilate they shrank from thrusting themselves between the tyrant and his victims, fearing to embroil themselves in an affair which no way concerned them. Even the Bishop who talked so feelingly of the hardships endured by the Protestants of Ulster had not a word of remonstrance to offer on behalf of fellow-creatures about to undergo the extremity of human torture.

So without having formed one resolution, or framed one salutary measure to check the progress of the rebellion, the Privy Council adjourned its sitting in favor of the noble and right honorable stomachs of its members. This first and most pressing duty discharged, Parsons and Coote proceeded together to sift the matter of Sir Phelim O'Neill's commission.

Ormond was no way surprised to hear that evening that Lord Maguire and Mr. McMahon had been both put to the torture, and that even the rack which strained and twisted every bone and sinew of their body could not draw any confession from either which went to inculpate the king as privy to the designs of the insurgent chieftains. The Earl had made up his mind that the document was a forged one, and he knew enough of the Irish generally to be well assured that chieftains such as the two in custody would not be induced by any amount of suffering to criminate their sovereign wrongfully.

The heroic fortitude displayed by both prisoners, and their generous refusal to obtain a release from torment on a false pretence, might have softened many a hardened heart, but it could not soften either Coote or Parsons, who alone witnessed the examination (as the torture was technically styled). Standing by, they directed the fiendish operation, plying the sufferers at short intervals with such questions as they would have had them answer affirmatively. Maguire being deemed the most hopeful subject, was first placed on the rack. And, in sooth, his appearance when first introduced to the fatal chamber, and, surveying the various instruments of torture, was such as to inspire his fiendish persecutors with hope. But the deathly pallor of his fine countenance, the tottering of his limbs, and the clammy sweat which bedewed his face were merely outward symptoms, the natural effect of extreme bodily terror, suddenly excited. Those who judged of the chieftain's spirit by these manifestations of weakness did him foul wrong, as they speedily found to their no small amazement. As for Coote, he missed the sight of the first application. He was summoned from the room just as the unfortunate nobleman was stretched on the rack. What detained him from the luxurious feast of cruelty for full ten minutes neither Parsons nor any one present could guess, but when he returned and hastily took his seat near the Lord Justice, that personage noted with surprise that his whole face trembled, and his every feature was convulsed by some strong emotion, most probably of anger, judging from the livid hue which pervaded the whole. Had any one been bold enough to question him, he would hardly have told that two persons of high estate, and whose solicitations even he had found hard to refuse, had been pleading with passionate earnestness that Lord Maguire might not be subjected to the torture. Threats and persuasions had been tried, and reasoning so cogent that few men could have resisted it. Sir Charles Coote, however, was not the man to give in to reason—and, at last, as the agonized groans of the sufferer fell on the ears of the petitioner, and still no sign of obtaining mercy for him, the tones of entreaty were suddenly changed to that of solemn denunciation, and one of the two, as with the sudden inspiration of a prophetic spirit, exclaimed with fearful energy:

"No mercy for him who showeth not mercy—as we judge, so shall we be judged—doom dark and dreadful awaits the merciless tyrant—away—let's away—I cannot listen to those sounds of agony—oh, God! wilt not Thou—*Thou* have pity? There was a rush of sweeping garments down the long stone passage, the other individual, after another fruitless entreaty, followed at slower pace, and Coote, without turning his head to look after either, pushed in the iron-studded door of the torture-room with a muttered imprecation of fearful import, and glancing with hellish exultation at the panting, fainting form writhing on the rack, he took his seat near Parsons with as much composure as he could assume, although that was very little. It soon became evident that nothing satisfactory was to be elicited from the prisoner—nothing, at least, but what was already patent to the whole country. As to the royal commission alleged to be in the hands of Sir Phelim O'Neill, Maguire heard of it then for the first time, and although it was made the chief point of his examination—although bone, and nerve, and sinew, were stretched almost to rending asunder, still he assured them with a voice almost extinct, that he knew nothing whatever of such a document, or had never heard of its existence. At last the unfortunate victim fainted away, and his two examiners concluding there was nothing to be made of *him*, ordered the ministers of their vengeance to remove him, and bring in the other prisoner.

McMahon, true to his own character, and having, doubtless, braced his mind for the first effect of the gloomy chamber and its dismal apparatus, betrayed no sign of fear as he glanced around, and when his eye settled on Coote and Parsons, its expression was that of calm defiance, mixed with a stern resolution that was anything but encouraging to the worthy pair, especially after their experience of the weaker and more timorous Maguire, whose "stature, tall and slender frame," were also strongly contrasted by the more athletic proportions of the Tanist of Uriel. They were not deceived in their calculations, for if the peer proved an unsatisfactory subject, the commoner was still worse. Even the rack could not quench the fire of his free spirit, and so far from gaining any admission from him detrimental to the cause for which he suffered, they heard many words of biting sarcasm, and many home-truths which stirred them to the very quick. Not the least provoking thing was that, increase the amount of torture as they might, they could not extract an expression of pain from McMahon. Like the son of Alhnomooh "he scorned to complain," and although his members were strained till the joints and sinews cracked, and the big drops stood on his pallid brow, yet, pressing his lips together, he resolutely kept from uttering even the slightest groan. When the officials had exercised upon the brave prisoner the full measure of torment prescribed by the disappointed rage of the examiners, McMahon was taken from the rack more dead than alive, though still conscious, and consigned once more to his dark and silent dungeon without remedy or soothing application of any kind to his bruised and aching limbs. Like inhumanity was shown to Lord Maguire, but, more fortunate than his friend, he was not without one sympathizing heart to compassionate his sufferings. All through the long and dismal night a figure muffled from head to foot in a sort of military cloak sat weeping in silence at the door of his cell, crouched up in a shapeless heap, listening ever to the piteous moans and half-suppressed groans of the lonely sufferer within. And yet though some mighty passion at times shook the frame of the solitary watcher without, not even one sigh, one whisper of sympathetic sorrow escaped its lips. No turnkey's tread broke in on the mournful vigil, for the golden key which had obtained admission "for some moon-struck Irish damsel," as the jailor phrased it, kept the passage which contained Maguire's cell from all official visitation that night. It was enough for the turnkey in charge to glance down the dimly-lighted corridor as he passed its entrance, and seeing the dark, motionless bulk still there, he would mutter something about "strange tastes" and pass on his round.

(To be continued.)

A Paris letter states that, notwithstanding the rupture of diplomatic relations between Piedmont and Austria, the reigning families of the two countries, who are related, have maintained amicable communications."

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A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE EMANCIPATION OF THE CATHOLICS.

By Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P.

BOOK II.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH WARS.

CHAPTER II.

KINGS OF THE NINTH CENTURY (CONTINUED)—NIAL III.—MALACHY I.—HUGH VII.

The victory of Moynith and the death of Turgesius were followed by some local successes against other fleets and garrisons of the enemy. Those of Lough Ree seem to have abandoned their fort, and fought their way (gaining in their retreat the only military advantage of that year) towards Sligo, where some of their vessels had collected to bear them away. Their colleagues of Dublin, undeterred by recent reverses, made their annual sally southward into Ossory, in 844, and immediately we find King Nial moving up from the north to the same scene of action. In that district he met his death in an effort to save the life of a *gilla*, or common servant. The river of Callan being greatly swollen the *gilla*, in attempting to find a ford, was swept away in its turbid torrent. The King commanded some one to jump in to his rescue, but as no one obeyed he generously jumped in himself and sacrificed his own life in endeavoring to preserve one of his humblest followers. He was in the 55th year of his age and the 13th of his reign, and in some traits of character reminded us of his grandfather, the devout Nial "of the Showers." The Bards have celebrated the justice of his judgments, the goodness of his heart, and the comeliness of his "brunette-bright face." He left a son of age to succeed him, (and who ultimately did become *Ard-Righ*,) yet the present popularity of Melaghlin of Meath triumphed over every other interest, and he was raised to the monarchy—the first of his family that had yet attained that honor. Hugh, the son of Nial, sank for a time into the rank of a Provincial Prince, before the ascendant star of the captor of Turgesius, and is usually spoken of during this reign as "Hugh of Aileach." He is found towards its close, as if impatient of the succession, employing the arms of the common enemy to ravage the ancient mensal land of the kings of Erin, and otherwise harassing the last days of his successful rival.

Melaghlin, or Malachy I. (sometimes called "of the Shannon," from his patrimony along that river), brought back again the sovereignty to the centre, and in happier days might have become the second founder of Tara. But it was plain enough then, and it is tolerably so still, that this was not to be an age of restoration. The kings of Ireland after this time, says the quaint old translator of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, "had little good of it," down to the days of King Brian. It was, in fact, a perpetual struggle for self-preservation—the first duty of all governments, as well as the first law of all nature. The powerful action of the Gentile forces, upon an originally ill-centralized and recently much abused Constitution, seemed to render it possible that every new Ard-Righ would prove the last. Under the pressure of such a deluge all ancient institutions were shaken to their foundations; and the venerable authority of Religion itself, like a Hermit in a mountain torrent, was contending for the hope of escape or existence. We must not, therefore, amid the din of the conflicts through which we are to pass, condemn without stint or qualification those Princes who were occasionally driven—as some of them *were* driven—to that last resort, the employment of foreign mercenaries, (and those mercenaries often anti-Christians,) to preserve some show of native government and kingly authority. Grant that in some of them the use of such allies and agents cannot be justified on any plea or pretext of state necessity; where base ends or unpatriotic motives are clear or creditable, such treason to country cannot be too heartily condemned; but it is indeed far from certain that such were the motives in *all* cases, or that such ought to be our conclusion in any, in the absence of sufficient evidence to that effect.

Though the Gentile power had experienced towards the close of the last reign such severe reverses, yet it was not in the nature of the men of Norway to abandon a prize which was once so nearly being their own. The fugitives who escaped, as well as those who remained within the strong ramparts of Waterford and Dublin, urged the fitting out of new expeditions, to avenge their slaughtered countrymen and prosecute the conquest. But defeat still followed on defeat; in the first year of Malachy, they lost 1,200 men in a disastrous action near Castle Dermot, with Olcobar the Prince-bishop of Cashel; and in the same or the next season, they were defeated with the loss of 700 men, by Malachy, at Fora, in Meath. In the third year of Malachy, however, a new Northern expedition arrived in 140 vessels, which, according to the average capacity of the long-ships of that age, must have carried with them from 7,000 to 10,000 men. Fortunately for the assailed, this fleet was composed of what they called *Black*-Gentiles, or Danes, as distinguished from their predecessors, the *Fair*-Gentiles, or Norwegians. A quarrel arose between the adventurers of the two nations as to the possession of the few remaining fortresses, especially of Dublin; and an engagement was fought along the Liffey, which "lasted for three days;" the Danes finally prevailed, driving the Norwegians from their stronghold, and cutting them off from their ships. The new Northern leaders are named Aulaf, or Alaf, Sitrick (Sigurd?) and Ivar; the first of the Danish Jarls, who established themselves at Dublin, Waterford and Limerick respectively. Though this immediate result of the arrival of the great fleet of 847 relieved for the moment the worst apprehensions of the invaded, and enabled

them to rally their means of defence, yet as Denmark had more than double the population of Norway, it brought them into direct collision with a more formidable power than that from which they had been so lately delivered. The tactics of both nations was the same. No sooner had they established themselves on the ruins of their predecessors in Dublin, than the Danish forces entered East-Meath, under the guidance of Kenneth, a local lord, and overran the ancient mensal, from the sea to the Shannon. One of their first exploits was burning alive 260 prisoners in the tower of Treoit, in the island of Lough Gomer, near Dunshaughlin. The next year, his allies having withdrawn from the neighborhood, Kenneth was taken by King Malachy's men, and the traitor himself drowned in the little river Nanny, which divides the two baronies of Duleek. This death-penalty by drowning seems to have been one of the useful hints which the Irish picked up from their invaders.

During the remainder of this reign the Gentile war resumed much of its old local and guerrilla character, the Provincial chiefs, and even the Ard-Righ, occasionally employing bands of one nation of the invaders to combat the other, and even to suppress their native rivals. The only pitched battle of which we hear is that of "the Two Plains" (near Coolestown, King's County), in the second last year of Malachy (A. D. 859), in which his usual good fortune attended the king. The greater part of his reign was occupied, as always must be the case with the founder of a new line, in coercing into obedience his former peers. On this business he made two expeditions into Munster, and took hostages from all the tribes of the Eugenian race. With the same object he held a conference with all the chiefs of Ulster, Hugh of Aileach only being absent, at Armagh, in the fourth year of his reign, and a General *Feis*, or Assembly of all the Orders of Ireland, at Rathugh, in West-Meath, in his thirteenth year (A. D. 857). He found, notwithstanding his victories and his early popularity, that there are always those ready to turn from the setting to the rising sun, and towards the end of his reign he was obliged to defend his camp, near Armagh, by force, from a night assault of the discontented Prince of Aileach; who also ravaged his patrimony, almost at the moment he lay on his death-bed. Malachy I. departed this life on the 13th day of November, A. D. 860, having reigned sixteen years. "Mournful is the news to the Gael!" exclaims the elegiac Bard! "Red wine is spilled into the valley! Erin's monarch has died!" And the lament contrasts his stately form as "he rode the white stallion," with the striking reverse when, "his only horse this day"—that is the bier on which his body was borne to the churchyard—"is drawn behind two oxen."

The restless Prince of Aileach now succeeded as Hugh VII., and possessed the perilous honor, he so much coveted, for sixteen years, the same span that had been allotted to his predecessor. The beginning of this reign was remarkable for the novel design of the Danes, who marched out in great force, and set themselves busily to breaking open the ancient mounds in the cemetery of the Pagan kings, beside the Boyne, in hope of finding buried treasure. The three Jarls, Alaf, Sitrick, and Ivar are said to have been present, while their gold-hunters broke into in succession the mound-covered cave of the wife of Goban, at Drogheda, the cave of "the Shepherd of Elcmar," at Dowth, the cave of the field of Aldai, at New Grange, and the similar cave at Knowth. What they found in these huge cairns of the old *Tuatha* is not related; but Roman coins of Valentian and Theodosius, and torques and armlets of gold, have been discovered by accident within their precincts, and an enlightened modern curiosity has not explored them in vain, in the higher interests of history and science.

In the first two years of his reign, Hugh VII. was occupied in securing the hostages of his suffragans; in the third he swept the remaining Danish and Norwegian garrisons out of Uister, and defeated a newly arrived force on the borders of Lough Foyle; he next the Danish Earls went on a foray into Scotland, and no exploit is to be recorded; in his sixth year, Hugh, with 1,000 chosen men of his own tribe and the aid of the Sil-Murray (O'Conor's) of Connaught, attacked and defeated a force of 5,000 Danes with their Leinster allies, near Dublin, at a place supposed to be identical with Killaderry. Earl Alaf lost his son, and Ulster her *Roydamna*, or heir-apparent on this field, which was much celebrated by the Bards of Ulster and of Connaught. Amongst those who fell was Flan, son of Conaing, chief of the district which included the plundered cemeteries, fighting on the side of the plunderers. The mother of Flan was one of those who composed quatrians on the event of the battle, and her lines are a natural and affecting alternation from joy to grief—joy for the triumph of her brother and her country, and grief for the loss of her self-willed, warlike son. Alaf, the Danish leader, avenged in the next campaign the loss of his son, by a successful descent on Armagh, once again rising from its ruins. He put to the sword 1,000 persons, and left the primatial city lifeless, charred, and desolate. In the next ensuing year the monarch chastised the Leinster allies of the Danes, traversing their territory with fire and sword from Dublin to the border town of Gowran. This seems to have been the last of his notable exploits in arms. He died on the 20th of November, 876, and is lamented by the Bards as "a generous, wise, staid man." These praises belong—if at all deserved—to his old age.

Flan, son of Malachy I. (and surnamed like his father "of the Shannon"), succeeded in the year 877, of the Annals of the Four Masters, or more accurately the year 879 of our common era. He enjoyed the very unusual reign of thirty-eight years. Some of the domestic events of his time are of so unprecedented a character, and the period embraced is so considerable, that we may devote to it a separate chapter.

(To be continued.)

DR. CAHILL'S LETTER.

THE LAST ASSAULT ON THE POPE BY THREE ENGLISH PRIME MINISTERS.

The Irish public cannot forget the numerous letters, voluminous correspondence, and the almost daily newspaper articles, which were published in this country, during the last ten years, in reference to what was then called the English Conspiracy to revolutionize Austria, Naples, Rome, and the entire Italian Peninsula. Proofs amounting to rigid demonstration were adduced to trace this gigantic scheme not only to individual English Premiers, but even to combined English Cabinets; and we have a long continued series of despatches from the various English Ambassadors at the different Catholic Courts just quoted, acknowledging their instructions from home, and giving hopes of their revolutionary success. The intention of the British plan was not precisely to produce political rebellion, to subvert the reigning families, and to expunge monarchy from these Kingdoms. No, the scheme contemplated was the license of anarchy, as a means to overthrow the Catholic Church and uproot the Catholic Faith. Tourists, like Sir Francis Head, writers of pamphlets, like Gladstone and Whiteside, traversed the Catholic Nations, or resided in the Catholic Capitals, to misrepresent their Institutions, to give a false coloring to their jurisprudence and to slander the creed of the people—whilst the Agents of the different Bible Societies, with an *annual* income of upwards of five hundred thousand pounds sterling, published and scatterred Tracts through these countries maligning the discipline and belieing the character of the Catholic Clergy. There was no stratagem which malice could devise, which learning could defend, which money could advance, or which power could achieve, that the Cabinets, the Prime Ministers of England, aided by the Agents of the Bible Societies, did not urge forward for the successful accomplishment of these revolutionary designs.

I feel no pleasure in renewing this subject in the year 1859; quite the contrary. I do not find any satisfaction in seizing the present occasion, to refer to the hostile speeches delivered *on last Friday night*, by Lord Derby, Lord John Russell, or Lord Palmerston, in order to revive the buried remembrance of their inappeasable rancor towards the Catholic Church. But I owe it to the cause of our triumphant truth; I owe it to our joy over the signal defeat of England; I owe it to our pride of having vanquished on the continent the odious Bible Societies; and, above all, I owe it to my poor, faithful, beloved countrymen, who have so nobly overthrown in Ireland the most persecuting branch of this wide conspiracy, to renew this topic, in order to show its connection with the rampant attack of last Friday night in the Houses of Parliament, on the Pope and the Papal States. The simultaneous attack referred to, made by three English Premiers on an unoffending *petit* Catholic foreign State, would at any time, and under any circumstances, surprise Europe, and perhaps rouse the indignation of the Catholic nations. But when it is recollected that the condition of things complained of at Rome, has been brought about by English money, English interference, and English perfidy; and when it is remembered that the insecurity of life and property alluded to in the Roman States, has been the result of the encouragement given to the revolutionists and cut-throats by English agents, these speeches and these accusations in the Houses of Parliament assume the criminality of a man, who first maliciously sets fire to his neighbor's house, and then endeavors to prosecute and transport the proprietor as being the guilty incendiary! Fearing lest my readers may have forgotten the proofs by which Europe has established the quoted criminal active encouragement given by England to the Continental anti-Catholic conspirators, I shall quote three or four public notorious facts which will revive the former knowledge of these readers, and which can leave no possible doubt of the premises.

Firstly, the present Sir Robert Peel, when British Envoy in Switzerland, openly and publicly *joined the reviews* of the free corps, who plundered the convents, threw down the colleges, and banished the priests.

Secondly, Lord Minto, while residing at Rome, had the ignoble son of one of the most ignoble revolutionists of the city to dine with him! This was Cicerouacchio, a straw and hay factor! And not only did the son of this Smithfield jobber dine with the British Minister! but he (Lord Minto) even had the bust of this man of straw executed by the first sculptor of Roman art, and placed in the hall of the old Cicerouacchio!!

Thirdly, Mr. Bulwer was expelled from Madrid at *twenty-four hours' notice*, for interfering, or rather urging severe measures, in reference to the religion of Spain, and encouraging, like Lord Clarendon of old, a Biblical crusade, in an incipient form, against the Catholic faith.

And, fourthly, who can forget the procession of Kossuth at Birmingham, followed by fifty thousand Englishmen, where no less a personage than Lord Palmerston himself, then *Minister of Foreign Affairs*, met the Hungarian rebel, *read an address to him*, and thus identified himself, his Cabinet, and England with the Revolutionists, against the throne and the creed of Austria!!

Need I say more to prove the position which I have advanced—namely, that the records of the British Legislature have never, at any period of her past history, published any scene so singular, so preposterous, and indeed so shameless as to witness the combination and to hear the assault made on the culpable policy of Rome *by the very men who have created that very disastrous policy*, and who have produced, by a notorious agency, the order of things which they now seek to lay to the Pope's charge. All this they have done in order to overthrow his authority, to unprince his temporal sovereignty, to subject him, in his own dominion, to a lay junta of English Roman traitors, and to appoint the independent old Roman Pontiff of centuries, to a mere Roman Bishopric, at a salary to be named by England! and to be paid by the men who murdered Count Rossi, and attempted to shoot the Pope himself in his own palace!!

[Here follow extracts from speeches of Lords Derby, Russell, and Palmerston recently delivered in their places in the English House of Commons.]

Any comment on these extracts of speeches would be superfluous, since in every word they present the evidences of a malice against the Pope and the Papal policy which cannot be mistaken. The revolutionary scheme of England has long since been detected in every Catholic country in Europe; her agents have been expelled from Vienna, driven with infamy from Naples, scouted from Rome and the Duchies; and in France what is called the Hawker's law, has within the last two years been passed, which punishes with fine and imprisonment the English Bible agents who, under the guise of the gospel, heretofore distributed political books, revolutionary tracts, or spurious editions of the Bible amongst the Catholic people of that country. England being thus foiled in the accomplishment of a conspiracy which she had spread through Catholic Europe, by the labor and the expenses of forty three-years, she now writhes in an agony of disappointment which even tramples on the decorum of Parliamentary rules, and bursts through the restraints of good breeding, and almost of decency, in the expression of vindictiveness, of which there are few parallel cases in the history of the British Senate. France and Austria are now in the sole occupation of Italy, and the presence, or the advice, or the interference of Great Britain either in the field, or in the councils of these two great powers, is acknowledged by England herself as a position which cannot be gained by her, or conceded by them. England has, therefore, lost all her former advantages for mischief in this regard; discovered, baffled, expelled, she is now reduced to the condition of a mean suppliant at the gates of Paris and Vienna, seeking to keep up her fallen prestige amongst the Revolutionists whom she has deceived; and endeavoring to give through their mutual jealousies, the fatal wound to the Pope, which her malice after half a century had been unable to inflict.

In the last passage of Lord John Russell's speech he was applauded to the echo, when he propounded *his own remedy, his own plan* to restore quiet, as he called it, to Naples and Rome. And this plan is to *withdraw* all troops from these two monarchies; and *let the people then frame their own laws*, and regulate their own taxes. Yes, this is the English plan for Ferdinand and the Pope. This is the remedy for which English Cabinets and Ministers have struggled since the battle of Waterloo. But since it is such a definitive, rational remedy for Italian discontent, why not counsel Russia and Prussia to apply it to Poland? why not recommend Austria to adopt it in Hungary? why not have applied it in Canada in Papineau's rebellion? Why has not England herself had recourse to it within the last two years in India? why not give the Irish subject the benefit of this sovereign remedy to adjust their national grievances? When the legislators of a kingdom openly encourage the violation of laws, which render insecure both the property and the lives of the people; or when, by personal vice, they bring discredit on the constitution, all history asserts that this is generally a fatal warning which Heaven gives before striking that kingdom with a signal chastisement. England is now very powerful, but vengeance beyond her strength lies within sight of her shores; and he is a wise man who can say that the sword of the conqueror may not at any time be close upon her throat, before she can ward off the blow. The moment it is well known that England is ousted from her scheme of mischief in Italy, in that moment the revolutionists will abandon their combination of resistance; and order, and morality, and religion, will resume the peaceful attitude which has been disturbed by the perfidy, the bribery, and the infidelity of the well-known agents of Great Britain.

D. W. C.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Domestic.

DEDICATION.—On Sunday, 16th of February, the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan dedicated St. Alphonsus Church, Wheeling, Va., recently erected for the use of the German Catholics of this town. In this interesting ceremony he was assisted by Rev. Fathers Miller and Clauss, of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. The Right Rev. Bishop officiated pontifically, Rev. Mr. Miller being assistant priest, Rev. Kreusch, deacon, and Mr. O'Conner, subdeacon, and Rev. James V. Cunningham, master of ceremonies. The discourse for the occasion was delivered by Father Clauss. The dedication was followed by a Retreat of eight days, given by the same religious. St. Alphonsus Church was commenced by the Right Rev. Bishop Whelan before his visit to Europe in 1857-8. During his absence the building progressed slowly. Resuming it immediately after his return, he, in a few weeks, succeeded in completing the work. This Church is 120 feet by 55—seating about nine hundred persons. The style is Roman with some mixture of the Corinthian order. The painting in fresco is the work of M. Michel, Esq., of Pittsburgh, whose taste in the design and success in the execution have rendered this Church one of the handsomest in Virginia.

A WARNING TO SCOFFERS.—At Milwaukee, as the Rev. Mr. Heiss, rector of the Bishop's Seminary, was crossing the railroad track in a buggy, the engine (he had heard no whistle) came suddenly upon him, and before he had time to think even of escape, killed his horse and smashed his vehicle to pieces. His preservation was miraculous under the circumstances, and was much talked of in the city. One "enlightened" German (whether Catholic or Protestant is not stated) in hearing the facts narrated exclaimed, "It would have been no great loss, if the good for nothing priest (*Pfaff*) had been killed." Two weeks after our scoffer, led on by some fatality, attempted to cross the track at the very spot where the accident had happened to Rev. Mr. Heiss. The engine overtook him, knocked him down, and mangled him so cruelly, that he lived but two hours afterwards. So excruciating was his agony during that time, that he repeatedly begged of the by-standers to shoot him and put an end to his sufferings. The accident was even more talkd about than the former, and left the impression on the minds of many, that it was something more than a mere casualty.

A REFUTATION.—The Right Rev. Dr. Patterson, a Protestant Bishop, recently delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Literary Association of St. Paul (Minn.) on the Edict of Nantes, in which he exhibited an average amount of Protestant intelligence, fairness, and charity. He has since been triumphantly answered by Mr. Markoe, a convert, who became a Catholic a few years ago under circumstances of peculiar significance. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says, "his lecture was a decided success. It was attended by a large and appreciative audience, composed of all classes of our community, who listened with unabated interest to the speaker throughout the entire lecture, which occupied an hour and a half in its delivery. Mr. Markoe is a Catholic, who manifestly enjoys it, and glories in its efficacy and power with enthusiastic satisfaction."

THE CHURCH IN VANCOUVER.—We are happy to learn that the good and energetic Bishop De Mers, of Vancouver Island, has erected a new church in Victoria, which was dedicated to God, under the patronage of St. Andrew. The church is a substantial structure of timber, calculated to accommodate five hundred persons, and was completed in less than ten weeks from the time the building was commenced. The Sisters of St. Ann, also called Sisters of Charity, have established a house of their order at Victoria, in which they have opened an educational establishment, which already numbers thirty-one pupils, a portion of whom belong to Protestant families, including three daughters of Governor Douglas.—*San Francisco Monitor.*

RIGHT REV. DR. CONNOLLY.—From the several accounts which have reached this city by the last mail, we are delighted to be able to state that there is now every probability that our beloved Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Connolly, will not be removed from New Brunswick, notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary.—*St. John (N. B.) Freeman.*

LETTER FROM FATHER CONGIATO.—The San Francisco *Monitor* gives the following extract from a private letter addressed by Father Congiato to a gentleman in that city. The letter is dated Portland City, Oregon, November 29th: "As you see, I am not dead yet, as it was believed by many in Oregon. I reached Portland some three or four days ago after an absence of about three months. I was on my way to San Francisco, but was obliged to change my mind, and pass the winter in Oregon. Early in spring I shall leave again for the Rocky Mountains. My journey, though very full of dangers, has been more happy than I expected. I went as far as the Missouri river, and made about 4 000 miles. When I consider the poor condition of my health, the roughness of the country through which I travelled, the many privations to which one who travels in a wild country like this is naturally subject, I am astonished at myself, and the 4 000 miles' ride through mountains, woods, plains, rivers and deserts appears to me like a dream rather than a reality. It is evident that Almighty God assisted me in a very particular manner, through the prayers of my friends. Thank God, I have been very successful, too, in the object of my journey, and besides several other good things done, I succeeded in opening a new mission among the Blackfeet Indians. At Walla-Walla, I had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. F. de Smet. We spent three days together. He went up to the Cœur d'alenes. The last Indian war has done a great deal of good to the Catholic cause in this country, and the conduct of the Catholic missionaries during the war has dissipated a good many prejudices from the minds of many, both whites and savages. Had I the time, how many edifying and consoling things would I relate to you on the subject! I know your truly Catholic heart would rejoice at it."

A SERMON ON SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.—On Sunday evening, 27th February, the Reverend Father Walsh, the esteemed pastor of St. Mary's Church, Toronto, delivered an eloquent and instructive discourse in St. Michael's, on the necessity of celebrating the approaching festival of St. Patrick in a becoming manner The Cathedral was crowded beyond precedent. The tenor of the discourse went to show the object the Church had in view in the instituting of festivals, the Catholic spirit of those festivals, and the proper mode of their celebration. The audience were reminded that on no day ought the heart of the Irish Catholic expand with greater love and gratitude towards their merciful Redeemer than on the anniversary of that Saint, who was made the instrument in the hands of Providence of rescuing their country from the darkness of heathenism and idolatry, and spreading over that once benighted land the effulgence of Gospel light. The reverend preacher pointed out the means by which the day might be celebrated, in a manner that would best accord with their duties as Catholics and Irishmen. In alluding to the custom of processions on that day, he decried in strong terms the continuance of such demonstrations, and exhorted his hearers to enter into the spirit of the Church in commemorating their great national festival. They were few, we venture to say, out of that vast assemblage, who did not leave the sacred edifice fully resolved to carry into practice, faithfully and religiously, the teachings of the distinguished and zealous divine. We deeply regret being unable to present our readers with a more complete digest of this truly edifying discourse.—*Canadian Freeman.*

MOVEMENTS.—Rt. Rev. James R. Bayley, Bishop of Newark, has been spending some days at Mt. St. Mary's College. He has, we are pleased to learn, ready for publication the life of the saintly Bishop Brute. The venerable Bishop of Buffalo made a short stay in this city on his return from Washington, where important business required his attention. Rev. Wm. McCloskey, Professor of Theology in Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, visited Baltimore on business and spent a few days amongst us, to the great pleasure of his many friends. Bishop McGill paid us a flying visit after having preached last Sunday in St. Matthew's Church, Washington. He had a few days previously been in Alexandria, Va., discharging some of his episcopal duties.—*Baltimore Mirror.*

William C. Peters, Esq., has donated a large and eligible site for a Catholic Church, school and Priest's house, in behalf of English speaking Catholics, on his property, East Fulton, 17th ward, Cincinnati. This will be a great accommodation to the Catholic families of all that populous precinct, and we hope to see the buildings erected in the course of this and the next year.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

Rev. H. M. Field writes to the N. Y. *Evangelist* (Protestant), of which he is one of the editors, that at present Protestantism in Bohemia may be almost said to be exterminated. In the city of John Huss there are but two Protestant Churches, while there are fifty-five Catholic Churches and Chapels, eleven Monasteries, four Nunneries, and ten Synagogues!

We learn from the New Orleans *Catholic Standard* that a House of the Good Shepherd will be opened in that city, for reformation of erring females, and that already more than a dozen applications have been made.

The Rev. George A. Hamilton has removed from Logansport to Lafayette, Ind., where he has assumed the pastoral charge of St. Mary's Church, recently left vacant by the removal of the Rev. Mr. Malony.

We learn from the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Sun* that the Sisters of St. Joseph's Institute have succeeded in purchasing an establishment for the Sisters of Charity in Vicksburg.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

Mr. Cathcart, the collector, and a party of revenue officers from Belfast, assisted by the constabulary from Antrim, seized a large private distillery in the townland of Ballymacveigh, within three miles of Ballymena, at the house of a farmer named Dunlop. About 200 gallons of wash, in various stages of fermentation, and made from malt grain and molasses, were destroyed on the spot, as were also the still (which was charged with singlings), still head, and about twenty other vessels and utensils containing some of the illicit manufacture. The worm of the still and about forty bushels of grain found in the distillery were conveyed by the police to the seizure-loft at Antrim, pending proceedings against Dunlop and the other parties concerned, who, by this transaction, have incurred penalties to a large amount.

Carlow.

A girl, about thirteen years of age, named Kavanagh, residing at Upper Ballylehane, Queen's County, met with a most frightful accident a few days ago, by accidentally falling into one of Mr. B. B. Edge's coal pits. It appears that her mother had that morning proceeded to Carlow for the purpose of transacting some business; and, not returning home as early as was expected, the daughter left her dwelling about ten o'clock at night to meet her parent. Having walked along the road for some distance, she went down to what is called the "ladder pit colliery" to warm herself. When coming away from the fire, which is immediately at the edge of the pit, she stumbled, and fell headlong into the shaft, to a depth of twenty-five yards. On being taken up, it was found that she had sustained concussion of the brain, with fracture of the skull. On the following morning she was attended by a medical gentleman, who dressed her wounds, and did everything in his power to alleviate her sufferings; but she now lies in a state of insensibility, little hopes being entertained of her recovery.—*Sentinel.*

A mad dog belonging to a farmer residing near Castledermot, attacked a young man named Martin Byrne, of Knocknagee, and bit him in the thigh. The poor fellow was immediately conveyed to Carlow, where he was attended by Dr. O'Meara, who, in order to prevent any serious results following from the injuries received, at once cut out the portion of flesh which had been penetrated by the animal. The police proceeded to the neighborhood of Knocknagee, where they destroyed some twelve dogs which had been bitten. They also succeeded in killing the animal itself at a place called Goatham. Two pigs belonging to Mr. Patrick Kinsella, and one the property of Mr. Symes, were likewise bitten by the rabid animal. The result might have been fearful to contemplate, had not the numerous animals injured been promptly destroyed.—*Ibid.*

On the evening of the 6th ult., an accident occurred in the town of Tullow, which was attended by the death of a valuable horse, the property of Mr. Patrick Bourke, victualler of this town. It appears that Mr. Bourke, who was in Tullow, was preparing to return home. The horse and cart were brought to the door, and the person in charge, desirous to give the animal a drink of meal and water, removed the winker bridle, when the horse took fright, ran at tremendous speed towards the bridge, and, coming in contact with a window stool, was killed on the spot.—*Ibid.*

Clare.

A waterspout was recently observed driving along from the direction of the sunken rocks in the mouth of the bay towards Lahinch, at Cregg. An immense mass of murky clouds accompanied it, the tops of which shone with the silvery lustre imparted by a wintry sun, while the under part, dark as ink, conveyed downwards to a point from which descended the funnel or spout. To the N. E. the clouds spread out in the direction of Liscannor and Kilshanny, over which places a weighty shower was falling at the time, though not a drop fell in the bay or the immediate vicinity of where the spout acted on the surface of the ocean. This action was truly wonderful. About four perches square of the surface of the water was fearfully agitated, just as if sunken rocks lay underneath; the water broken into spray was caught and sucked up in immense volumes by the spout, which descended at least a mile from the clouds overhead, and this, accompanied by a roaring hissing noise, as if fifty ocean steamers were letting off their confined steam in concert. From the time it was first observed entering the mouth of the bay, until it made the land, a distance of eight miles, was fifteen minutes. As it travelled in a south-easterly direction it must have hit the Shannon about the easterly point of the Fergus. This phenomenon has been very rare along the coast, the tradition of the oldest inhabitants reporting but two of such visitations. The people are at their wits end to make out what the phenomenon meant. Some surmise it to be a steamer working under water, as they say they plainly saw her smoke and steam, and a big rope let down from the sky towing her ashore; while others with a grave shake of the head as truly aver that no human being manned her, but a lot of the freakish good people from Kilstephen (a city supposed to be submerged in the mouth of the bay by enchantment, and seen once every seven years), coming ashore to some merrymaking or wedding of their kin, this being Shrovetide.

Cork.

The following requisition, signed by merchants and others, has been presented to the Mayor of Cork: "Sir—We the undersigned request you will call a meeting of merchants, traders, and others interested in making Cork harbor a packet station, at committee of Merchants' Rooms, Commercial Buildings, to consider on the best means to be adopted to secure the calling here, on their outward and homeward voyages, of the magnificent fleet of steamships owned by the North German Lloyds, of which the Weser, sailing on 1st March, prox., under the management of Messrs, C. & W. D. Seymour & Co., of Queenstown, forms the pioneer ship.

Kerry.

We hear further accounts of the drifting ashore along both sides of Dingle bay of large quantities of timber, and also round the point of Valentia. This proves that some wrecks must have occurred off the Blaskets. Indeed we learn that the Mangerton steamer, from London to Tralee, picked off one of the islands five men, part of a crew of a large vessel wrecked there.

Louth.

We have learned with much satisfaction that the Catholic inhabitants of the lower end of Dundalk have resolved to erect a new church, the site of which lies between Bridge street and Linenhall street, at the rere of the old Market House. The ground has been purchased, and we believe the good work will be commenced in Spring, with the view of having it completed as soon as possible. The Very Rev. Dean Kieran is anxious to give every opportunity to the dense population of that part of the town to attend their religious duties, and with that laudable desire, he has led the way in this creditable undertaking; and we are certain that under his auspices, the new church will be a credit to the town. With regard to the funds required for its erection, there is no fear that they will not be forthcoming. The Irish heart is seldom, if ever, niggardly when money is wanted to erect temples in honor of God; and Dundalk, which can boast of one of the noblest churches in Ireland—the Church of St. Patrick—will act in the generous spirit it has always displayed, when asked to contribute to the fund for erecting the new church in the lower end.—*Democrat.*

An unpleasant affair took place at the Dundalk Steam Packet Quay lately, which is likely to find its way into one of the superior courts in Dublin. A shipper of goods had business to the quay in question, and on remonstrating with a director—whose temper on some occasions is not of the most placid description—on the impropriety of detaining his horse and cart so long, unpleasant words arose. The director addressed some opprobrious name to the shipper, and raised his stick, which would have fallen with some force had not a friend of both parties rushed between them. The affair has caused considerable noise in the town, and it is stated that the hot-tempered director will have to defend an action for slander and assault and battery.

As Constable Boggs and party were returning to their station at Riverstown, from the fair of Carlingford, when at Rath, they saw an immense volume of flame arise in the direction of the Coast Guard Station at Templetown. They at once started across the country, and after a run of nearly three miles, in which there was some good fencing and not a few hard tumbles, they arrived at the scene, and were disappointed to find that it was nothing more than a huge bonfire got up by the well wishers of Mr. Thomas Parks, of Ballug Castle, on the occasion of that gentleman bringing home his new wife.

The Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway is open direct to Derry. The Government Inspector passed the lines. This will be a great boon to the public, and to the shareholders also.

The Louth Assizes will open at Dundalk on the 14th March.

Roscommon.

There are only four prisoners in custody for trial at the coming assizes—one for firing at and wounding; two for appearing armed by night, and one for stealing a watch. When it will be remembered that the spring assizes accounts for nine months of the year, the peaceable condition of our county is amply demonstrated. This almost total absence of crime in the Irish counties is now so general that it is a threadbare subject; neither do we care to add to our very sensible gratification, by a contrast with the view presented on the other side of the channel. But four persons for trial at the spring assizes of a county numbering nearly a quarter of a million of inhabitants, though nothing new, is a fact it would be well to record. The quarter sessions' calendars gave similar evidence of the peaceable and moral character of the people, and we doubt whether that class who furnish their traducers could have so much said for them. If the other counties of the province give a like result, as we believe they will, we may congratulate the going judges of assize on an early termination of their labors.—*Messenger.*

Several of the gentlemen addicted to fox hunting have largely contributed towards the erection and preservation of suitable fox-covers in the hunting districts of this county. Such a provision is all that was wanting to place Roscommon at least on a level with the most sporting county in Ireland.—*Ibid.*

Everything has been arranged to bring off the Elphin Races on about the middle of April. The stakes will be large, and every inducement offered to maintain the success this meeting has hitherto achieved.—*Ibid.*

The profession of a Sister of Mercy took place at the convent of Roscommon. The young lady who took the vows was Miss Marman, in religion Sister Mary Frances. Two young ladies were received as postulants on the same occasion — Miss Maguire, in religion Sister Mary Vincent; and Miss Reville, in religion Sister Mary Teresa. Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, assisted by the Very Rev. Dr. Philips, P. P.; Rev. C. O'Connor, C. C.; and Rev. P. Donaher, C. C. A most impressive address was delivered by the Lord Bishop.

On the 4th ult., at Castlerea, a police constable named Richard Gillespie expired suddenly while sitting on his bedside. Although medical aid was immediately at hand, all efforts to restore animation were ineffectual. On the next day, Mr. Peyton held an inquest on the body, when death was attributed to apoplexy. The deceased was stationed at Castlerea for the last six years, and bore an excellent character.

Lord de Freyne intends inaugurating an annual race meeting at Frenchpark, by the erection of a suitable standhouse in the demesne, where, with the liberality inherent in his family, he provides a splendid racecourse for public amusement.

Sligo.

The weather during the past week has been very stormy. The Garland left this harbor, but was compelled to put up all night at the island. Next day she resumed her voyage. The sea was unusually rough, and a poor man named Daniel Mourne, one of the crew, was washed from the wheel and drowned. The whole deck cargo had to be thrown overboard. —*Independent.*

Waterford.

Delany passed through Kilmacthomas, says the Tipperary *Examiner*, remained some time on the bridge of Kilmacthomas talking to a man, and inquiring the safest road to Waterford, so as to avoid the Ballyduff Police Barrack. He evinced a tolerable idea of the county, and appeared quite familiar with its different roads, police stations, villages, &c. When last seen he was in the neighborhood of Kill and Annestown. He is said to have made several attempts to embark for America; he tried in Cork, Youghal, and Dungarvan. We have since received the following: On Wednesday last Delany passed through the village of Kilmeaden. He remained for some time in the house of a man named Stack. He is reported to have slept in a house in the townland of Whitefield on that night. On Thursday over thirty of the constabulary searched Kilmeaden, Mount Congreve, Mount Neal, county Kilkenny, and Whitefield Woods, but their quests discovered no traces of Delany.

The devout and amiable Sisters of the Lismore Convent had the pleasure of witnessing within their Convent Chapel the celebration of a ceremony peculiarly edifying to the faithful, the reception of a lady into their community, after the usual period of time spent in probation. The postulant, the ceremony of whose reception was celebrated, is the eldest daughter of Edward Walsh, Esq., Fethard. The young lady received in religion the name of Sister Mary Bridget, after the illustrious Irish saint whose festival is celebrated on the 1st day of February.

On Friday, says the Waterford *News*, we witnessed the performance of a piece entitled "Venice Preserved, or the Plot Discovered," in the neat and commodious theatre of the Waterford amateurs, John street. The house was very crowded, and the best possible order preserved. The piece was very creditably performed by the respective amateurs, who are all, we believe, young tradesmen and artizans residing in this city. The afterpiece, entitled "Box and Cox," was almost faultless. It brought down applause, mingled with irresistible laughter.

Wexford.

The Twelve hundred and twenty-seventh Anniversary of the Feast of St. Aidan, the first Bishop of Ferns, and Founder of its Cathedral, was celebrated in the Catholic Church of that ancient city recently. On the morning of the Festival, Mass was offered up to the Throne of Grace, every half hour from 7 till 10 o'clock—the neighboring Clergy attending for that purpose; and at each of the Masses there was a large number of Communicants. About the latter hour the Avenues leading to the town were thronged with happy faces—troop after troop flocking to join in the festivities, and to hear the gifted Preacher, whose coming had been previously made known in the district. When the High Mass commenced, there could not be less than from 1,500 to 2,000 persons present; and the number continued to increase for a considerable time after the commencement of the Holy Sacrifice. At the conclusion of the High Mass, the Very Rev. William A. Doyle, O. S. F., ascended the Altar, and delivered one of the most eloquent, and at the same time one of the most learned and argumentative sermons we have ever heard.

An instance of the high value placed on the possession of land by the industrious and comfortable farmers of the barony of Forth, was shown on the recent occasion of Mr. Francis Armstrong disposing of his interest in part of the lands of Hilltown, a portion of this estate of J. H. Talbot, Esq., of Ballytrent. Mr. Armstrong having spent some successful years in Australia, lately returned to this country for the purpose of disposing of his property in the lands of Hilltown, and again resuming his business in his new home. The lands were put in three lots, for a period of twenty-one years, subject to a head rent and rent charge of

forty-four shillings the Irish acre. The biddings were spirited, and Mr. Walsh, auctioneer, knocked down each lot as annexed. Number 1—thirteen acres, to Mr. John Scallan, Ballytrent, at £135; number 2—twenty-two acres, to Mr. Thomas Stafford, Ballyhote, at £200; and lot 3—to Mr. Richard Leary, Killellune, sixteen acres, at £167 10s.—*Independent.*

Henry Lambert, Jr., has been appointed to the commission of the peace for this county, on the recommendation of the Right Hon. Lord Carew, in place of Henry Lambert, D.L.

REMARKABLE PLACES IN THE PARISH OF KILCOLGAN, COUNTY GALWAY.

The Abbey of Kilcolgan, from which the parish derives its name, was founded A. D. 580, by Saint Colgan, the patron saint. The building consisted of a chapel and two small rooms, the walls of which are yet entire and adorned with many stone crosses. The Abbey possessed two acres of land, and the walls which formed the enclosure yet remain. Within a hundred yards of the Abbey there is a holy well dedicated to St. Nessan, the successor of St. Colgan, in the abbacy, which, until of late years, was almost daily visited by the blind, the lame, and the infirm, many of whom were restored to health and to their families through the intercession of the saint, as living witnesses can testify. In A. D. 1670 a sort of monument was erected by the peasantry to commemorate the memory of the sainted Nessan. A little to the right stands the Castle of Kilcolgan, built on the site of the ancient stronghold of O'Connor, by a chief of that name, during the reign of Cathal, Lamh-Dearg, or Cathal of the Bloody Hand.

Near the castle stands Ramore, or the Great Fort, the residence of Lua-Lamh-Ladhir, or Lua of the Strong Arm, a Danish Prince, foster brother of Turgesius. Nothing now remains of the stranger's princely residence save an earthen rampart some thousand yards in circumference, and a few rocks which formed part of his palace. An underground passage led from Ramore to Raneena, a strong fort on the other side of the Avon. This was called Corra-na-locht-lanna, or the pass of the blade-armed host, a name by which the Danes are remembered in Ireland to this day. The pass gave its name to a poor but promising village on the north bank of the Avon.

A little to the right is Tubber-na Mac-Riogh, or the Prince's Well, so called from a son of Guaire, King of Connaught, being drowned there in the seventh century. The peasantry of the neighboring district assert that the water of this spring is the best in Ireland. An old hawthorn bush overshadows its limpid waters, and strange to say it is the only one in the vicinity of the well. As a fond mother eyes her sleeping babe when it, as she fancies, is holding converse with its guardian seraph, smiles, that aged hawthorn, half leaning over, and bathing its hoary branches in the crystal spring, seems to watch with maternal solicitude over its adopted child.

A little to the southwest is Cnoc-Omra, famous in the traditions of the people as being the chief residence of the fairy host. Situated in the midst of a fertile plain fringed with groves of evergreen and laurel, with the half hidden waters of the Avon murmuring at its base, one need not wonder that these mysterious beings held here, in preference to all other places, their nocturnal conventicles. Two miles intervene from Cnoc-Omra to Drumacoo, a place of much interest to the antiquarian inquirer. "Here," says the four masters, "Factna-O'Halgaith (O'Healy) Coarb of Drumacoo, an official of Hy-Fiachre, kept a house of hospitality for the learned, and for the relief of the sick and indigent. He died D. A. 1252. This charitable institution was demolished in A. D. 1652 by Forbes in compliance with the express desire of Oliver Cromwell; but that regicide's minion outstretched the orders he received. He razed to the ground the villages of Drumacoo and Ballyvullan. This unchristian act was consequent on the resistance offered by the natives to the ruffian soldiery under the command of Forbes, in their attempt to demolish the chapel of Drumacoo. Besides Drumacoo is Cnoc-an-Tulach-Teandh, famous in historic records as being the district which fell to Leathreach, the Firbolg chieftain on the partition of Hy-Fiachra-Aidhne among the "emigrant sons of Umoir."

The ruins of the village of Ballyvullan lie a little southward. The uniformity of its site—

Doth plainly tell
That *saintly* Forbes labor'd well.

To the right may be seen Tyrone House—truly a princely residence; and on the left Ballinderreen—now lending its name to the parish, was formerly a place of note—now a miserable village. Northward may be seen Aran's delightful plains; and to the south the Castle of Cloughballymore, built by Andrew Lynch, A. D. 1222. It stands on an eminence overlooking Loch-an-bron, or the lake of Grief. A large town, now no more, stood in the vicinity of the Castle, as its name indicates.

A mile to the south is Killeenavara Abbey, founded by St. Colman, son of Duach, A. D. 570; and three miles westward Kinvarra, a thriving little town. At the partition of Hy-Fiechra-Aidhne, the district in which the town is situated fell to Bearra, a noble chieftain, and it is from him, according to some, the town derived its name. According to others from Cean, a head, and Mara the sea, thereby meaning the head of the sea. Near the town is the famous Dun-Guaire, or stronghold of Guaire, King of Connaught, in the seventh century.

WM. SMITH O'BRIEN'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

RECEPTION IN PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

[*From the Philadelphia Press.*]

Mr. Smith O'Brien.—This distinguished gentleman, who arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday evening, was received at the Girard House by Daniel Doherty, Esq., James R. Cantwell, Esq., Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, and a few other gentlemen. He expressed his desire to avoid any public exhibition, saying that his intention in visiting this country was solely to make himself acquainted with the workings of all its great political system, the mode and management of its government, and the habits, manners, and feelings of its great population. He added that he looked with great interest, as every thinking European must look, upon the mighty and hitherto successful experiment of a republic, in these latter days of monarchical rule. He expressed himself much delighted with his reception at New York, and said he never could sufficiently acknowledge the cordiality of the kindness which had hitherto greeted him in the short time he had been upon these friendly shores. Monday morning Mr. O'Brien paid a visit to the *Press* office, and said that he had been making as much use of his time as he could under the circumstances of a very short stay, but hoped, on his return, to make himself more acquainted with Philadelphia and its beautiful environs. He left on Monday, 28th ult., by the one o'clock, P. M., train for Baltimore, where he will remain for a day or two before proceeding to Washington, to witness the termination of the present Congressional Session.

[*From the Baltimore Daily American of the 1st inst.*]

Arrival of Smith O'Brien—Enthusiasm at the Depot, &c.—This distinguished gentleman whose name is so familiar to the people of the United States as one of the Exiled Patriots of Ireland, reached this city in the train of yesterday afternoon and was received with great enthusiasm. The papers of the previous day had announced his reception and speech, and his landing from the steamer at New York, as well as his intention to proceed to Washington, but were unable to state at what time he would reach Baltimore. In the mean time Hugh Jenkins, Esq., received a communication stating that he would leave New York in the train of yesterday morning and reach Baltimore about 5 P. M. Accordingly Mr. Jenkins called a special meeting of the Oliver Hibernian Society, at the school building on North street, and at half-past three o'clock the meeting was called to order, Mr. J., the President, in the Chair, and Eugene Cummiskey, Esq., Secretary. After attending to preliminary matters it was unanimously resolved that the following gentlemen should act as a Committee of Reception, and that members of the Society also assemble at the President street depot upon the arrival of the cars: Hugh Jenkins, Chairman; Rev. James Dolan, Daniel J. Foley, Charles M. Dougherty, Eugene Cummiskey, Col. George P. Kane, Luke Cassidy, Capt. Charles Pendegast, James Kernan, Dr. D. A. O'Donnel, Gen. James M. Anderson, Capt. James Mullin, Geo. Reiley, Owen O'Brien, M. Roche, and Daniel Donnelly. On motion of Col. Kane, Dr. E. J. Chaisty, of the Irish Social and Benevolent Society, was added to the Committee.

It was not long ere the cars approached, and upon reaching the depot the distinguished visitor presented himself, and was conducted by Mr. Jenkins towards the company assembled to receive him. In consequence of the dense crowd it was well nigh impossible for him to get along, whereupon he addressed a few words to them, plainly stating the objects he had in view in coming to this country, and expressing himself as decidedly opposed to any public demonstration which his friends and former fellow-countrymen might be disposed to make. He really desired to pass through the United States in a quiet way, to the end that he might have a better opportunity of seeing the country in a more satisfactory way. This seemed to prove satisfactory, and to calm the crowd, but before himself and escort could enter the carriages, which had been drawn up on President street, another rush was made, during which three cheers were proposed, and responded to by one of the heartiest and most enthusiastic development of the lungs which we have ever heard. It was quite evident that the hearts of the people were warm and touched, upon witnessing the distinguished man from Erin's Isle.

Seated in the carriage, it was necessary to drive off rapidly and by a circuitous route to Barnum's Hotel, where spacious and elegantly furnished apartments were waiting for their accommodation. Notwithstanding, a large portion of the crowd followed in quick pursuit, and before the parties were seated in a private parlor, hundreds were besieging the approaches thereto, and quite clamorous for admission. They retired slowly, however, upon learning that Mr. O'Brien could not be seen until after he had dined.

At half-past six o'clock, in company with a number of other gentlemen, the distinguished guest sat down to dinner in a private parlor. After dining, Mr. O'Brien made a request to Mr. Jenkins to the effect that he might be spared the fatiguing process of shaking hands and public introduction, alleging that it was not only foreign to his purposes, but really oppressive.

It was not long before Mr. O'Brien felt absolutely compelled to change his views and submit to that ordeal which almost all men of a public character instinctively shrink from, viz.: formal introductions to the multitude. Shortly after his arrival, it was soon circulated through the city, whereupon the hotel was again lively with dense crowds, when it became manifest that they had determined at least to get a look at the guest, if they could not get a shake of the hand, so it was deemed advisable to yield to their wishes. Accordingly, Mr. O'Brien and his friends proceeded to the gentlemen's parlor, and for an hour there was a constant throng of persons, who passed along in good order, and seemed much gratified with the proceedings.

It was evident, however, as the pressure increased, that the reception must terminate, whereupon Mr. Jenkins announced that it had been deemed advisable for Mr. O'Brien to address the assemblage from the front of the Hotel, as it seemed impossible for him to receive all in the parlor, which was received with great applause. The crowd then retired to the street, where not less than five or six thousand persons had collected.

Mr. Jenkins then made the following introductory remarks: "Friends and Fellow-countrymen—In introducing to you our friend William Smith O'Brien, allow me to say that it was not originally intended that he should make a public address in this or other cities during his visit to the United States, but as it has been found impossible for him to receive all the numerous calls which were being made upon him in the apartments below, it has been deemed advisable that he should address you from this public place, and I am happy to add, that he has consented to do so. I now present him to you, and propose you give three cheers for the Champion of his country and an earnest worker and advocate for the amelioration of the condition of his fellow-countrymen." The crowd heartily responded, and made the whole square reverberate. (A voice in the crowd here sang out: "A health to Smith O'Brien, and may he be able to do for his country, what Washington did for his.")

Mr. O'Brien then advanced, and in a full, clear voice, and with much deliberation, proceeded to address the assembly. He stated that he felt sure of one thing, and that was, that if he was a stranger to them, and if a great portion of them had not often heard his voice, yet a far greater portion had received and heard his speeches, and they must be well acquainted with the operations of his mind, as well as of himself, as far as his public career was concerned. He would again state why it was that he came to this country. It was not for the purpose of making speeches, but rather with the view of availing himself of every opportunity to see the United States. Those who wished to know his opinions in relation to the politics had an opportunity to do so, by reading the newspapers of the country. In justice to many editors of papers in America, he would state that they had reprinted many of his speeches, and correctly reflected the operations of his mind. It was not necessary, therefore, for him to make an exposition of his political or party views. His main purpose in coming to the country was to make himself acquainted with its great institutions for his own gratification and instruction, and to see for himself the condition of all classes of emigrants in the country. Especially would he endeavor to observe those of this town, many of whom had long since settled here, and many of whose ancestors had emigrated to the country more than two hundred years ago. The true condition, then, of the Irish population and of the Irish race who had settled in the most glorious nation in the world would demand his attention. He would beg to excuse himself for the brevity of his address, but he must add that to have been silent on the present occasion would have been an injustice to Baltimore, and to those who now welcomed him. He could not forget the favorable expression of her citizens, and their commencement of the steps for the release of himself and his brother exiles from Van Dieman's Land. When a prisoner, and bereft of almost everything like hope, he discovered by the newspapers that the citizens of Baltimore had made the first call on President Fillmore asking him to intercede for the restoration of the exiles. But it was not only to the vast crowd which stood before him, and to the citizens of Baltimore, that he would express the thankfulness of his heart, but to the whole country for their hearty and generous expression of opinion, and for their kind and considerate action, he could only say that it had materially resulted in giving that liberty which the exiles now enjoyed.

It is understood that Mr. O'Brien will visit the various public places and attractive portions of the city this morning in a private manner, and will leave here for Washington in the early afternoon train.

For an account of Mr. O'Brien's arrival in Washington, as well as his cordial reception by members of the Senate and House of Representatives, we refer the reader to the letter of our Washington correspondent, given in another part of this week's paper.

St. Patrick's Day Celebration.—Our correspondents in the different cities throughout the United States and Canada, who intend sending us the account of the celebration in their respective localities of the 17th inst., should do so at the earliest possible moment, as we will not publish any accounts of celebrations that do not reach us in time for publication in the Tablet of 9th April.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP JURA.

The steamship *Jura*, with advices to the 18th February, arrived at this port on Sunday morning last. The news is unimportant. Newspaper correspondents keep still harping on the question of war, and recounting the "vast preparations" on which the belligerents are engaged, but as yet nothing is positively certain. We give the rumors afloat:

A despatch, dated London, 18th of February, received previous to the sailing of the *Jura*, says that Austria agrees to send a representation to the Paris Conference, provided England and Prussia will guarantee that the Italian question shall not be discussed.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London *News* peremptory orders had been given to the Chambers of Commerce in France to abstain from giving expression to their ardent wishes for peace.

The London *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that the whole army of Lyons has been placed on a war footing, and that its *equipages de campaigne* have been ordered to be got in readiness without delay.

Late disastrous failures of Orleans are said to extend to twelve millions of francs.

M. de Lessips left Paris on the 15th of February, for Alexandria, for the purpose of commencing the Suez canal. On the same day the *expose des motefs* of a *senatas consultus* was read to the French Senate, having for its object to increase from 1 500 000 francs to 2 200,000 francs the annual dotation of the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family; to allow Prince Napoleon the sum of 800,000 francs for his marriage expenses and cost of establishment; and to fix the jointure of the Princess Clotilde.

A dinner of the friends of vote by ballot took place in London on the 17th of February. Sir Charles Napier, in returning thanks for the navy, again spoke with fear of the French naval power. The chairman, Mr. Berkeley, expressed doubts as to the possibility of the present government originating a liberal reform bill. In apologizing by letter for his absence, Mr. Bright said the reform party is a ballot party, and that any attempt to give satisfaction without the ballot must fail.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th of February, Mr. Lever took his seat for Galway, and Mr. Salomons for Greenwich—the latter taking the oath according to the Jewish custom. Mr. Duncombe gave notice that he would move that the resolution permitting Jews to take their seats, omitting the words in the oaths, "on the true faith of a Christian," be made a standing order. Mr. Gilpin gave notice of his intention to move a resolution declaring it expedient that the manufacture of opium by the Government of India should cease. Mr. Disraeli stated that the preliminaries between the British and Austrian governments for the construction of a telegraph line to Alexandria had been agreed upon, but the convention had not been signed. Leave was given Mr. Ayrton to bring in a bill to sweep away all legal distinctions between newspapers and other publications. In the House of Lords the state of affairs in the Ionian Islands claimed attention. The Earl of Carnarvon said that the various documents which had appeared in the papers were perfectly authentic. The Earl of Derby deprecated a partial discussion on the matter, and on his suggestion the subject was dropped.

Mr. Ferguson gave two farewell concerts on the Irish Harmonic Union Pipes at Hope Chapel, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of last week, to large audiences. The concerts were very successful, and the audience seemed delighted, if the frequent encores were to be taken as criterions. Mr. Ferguson is highly pleased with the kind reception he has met with in New York. He is a worthy successor of the far-famed Gansey, of Killarney.

IRISH DEATHS.

On Sunday, 6th February, in the prime of life, Mr. Michael Meagher, of Carrick-on-Suir.

February 1, at Youghal, Sarah Jemima, wife of Richard Pilkington.

On Monday, 7th February, at his residence, Martello Terrace, Kingstown, the Rev. R. Pope. The deceased was the antagonist of the late Rev. Father Maguire, in the celebrated discussion of Pope and Maguire.

At Drogheda, on the 6th February, Mr Patrick Boyle, deeeply regretted. His remains were followed to the Cord burial-ground by a large concourse of inhabitants. Mr. Boyle was a native of Dundalk.

On Thursday, the 3d February, in Cavan, aged 53 years, Anne, relict of Cornelius Gannon, of Rathdowney, in the Queen's County.

On Tuesday, the 8th February, in Belturbet, in the very prime of life, and after a brief illness, Thomas Conaty.

At Athcarne Castle, county Meath, on the 12th February, from rupture of a blood vessel, Jas. George, son of James Gernon, jun., aged 18 years.

On Sunday, the 6th February, at Ballybeg House, county Meath, Mrs. O'Reilly, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

In Drogheda, after a short illness, Captain Richard Owens, of the brig Flora, very sincerely regretted.

February 6, at Castlemore, in the 67th year of his age, Captain James Hardy Eustace. As a magistrate and grand juror of the county, he was universally respected by all classes of his countrymen. His remains were removed to the family burial-ground at Kilmurry, followed by a large concourse of the gentry and farmers.

February 3, at Tullow Monastery, at an advanced age, Brother Serenus R Kelly. He was many years superior of the establishment, and was universally esteemed by all classes and creeds for his many virtues.

February 7, in Tullow street, Carlow, after a protracted illness, Mr. Patrick Kennedy, sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

February 7, in Nenagh, aged 83 years, the Rev James Hill Poe, for many years Protestant rector of the parish.

SKETCH OF A DISTINGUISHED CONVERT.

[From the Weekly Telegraph.]

The tourist who travels by Moville to visit that celebrated old spot, "Malin-head," must pass by Culdaff. Before he enters the last-named place, and just when he is about a mile distant from it, he will not fail to observe a residence which displays more taste and a better style of architecture than anything he has witnessed since he left Derry. It is the parsonage. A few years ago it fell into the possession of a gentleman of great taste, who spared no expense in having it to a great extent rebuilt according to the newest and most fashionable style of art. The site is truly picturesque, and would be a fit subject for the artist's pencil. It is built on a rocky eminence overlooking the sea; below the broad blue waves of the Atlantic roll along in all their pride till they are broken against the craggy shore. The little island of Innistrahul, once the famous resort of smugglers, and the bold headlands of Malin appear conspicuous at the distance only of a few miles, while the frowning peaks of Scotland which become distinctly visible, when the sky is clear, and the grey mountains of Ennishowen would constitute the background of the piece.

The late owner of this handsome residence is now a student of the College of St. Sulpice, and before another month passes he will have entered on his novitiate in the illustrious Order of the Jesuits. In the spring of 1857 he resigned his living, value £600 a year, into the hands of the Protestant bishop, and intimated to him at the same time his intention of becoming a Catholic. When he forsook heresy his noble soul refused to carry with it any of its spoils. Without looking for the least remuneration he abandoned his residence, on which he spent a moderate fortune; he left behind him his paintings, his library, his furniture, and all he possessed. The "Imitation of Christ" and "Rodriguez Christian Perfection" were all he took with him, out of what he could once call his own. He was an unmarried man, was still young, ardent, and full of enthusiasm. He brought with him to the Catholic Church a highly cultivated mind, natural abilities of no common order, a love for study, and great literary taste. But he brought with him something better than all this—a spotless morality and a zeal for the glory of God. He would be a Priest—a Priest of the Catholic Church—and for the future devote his best energies to her service. He goes to Rome and becomes for a time a student of the Collegio Pio. A kind friend gives him a free foundation in that establishment. A banker tells him that he has been authorized by another friend to supply his wants. He is introduced to his Holiness and receives the Papal Benediction, which, to use his own words, "he would value more than all the riches of the Protestant Church."

It may not be uninteresting to the reader to know something of the antecedents of the Rev. Moore O'Connor, for this is the name of the distinguished convert. Few, who have at any time seen him, will readily forget the impression which his personal appearance must have made on their mind. His lofty and expansive forehead indicated a strong vigorous mind; his grave, dignified demeanor differed widely from the levity and worldly spirit manifest in most young persons. A natural grace and elegance of manner, devoid of cold formality and sly reserve, bespoke the well-bred gentleman and secured the esteem of those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Young, tall, and of a commanding appearance, and with features most delicately formed, it is not strange that he was considered the most handsome person in the establishment.

It is not strange also that the society of such a gentleman was anxiously courted by the better classes. Society, however, was what he feared most, and what he avoided most. He was not to be found at these small dinner parties, or flirting in the drawing-rooms of the local gentry; but you might see him in the dingy cabin of the mountain peasant giving alms to the indigent, or medicine to the sick, or you might see him follow to the Catholic churchyard, remains of the homeless poor who had few to accompany them.

His habits of life for some years previous to his conversion foretold what his future resolution was likely to be, and eminently fitted him for the religious life which he is now so soon to enter on. Under the garb of a minister of the establishment he practised the asceticism of the cloister. He kept the fast of Lent and the other fasts and abstinences prescribed by the Church with the most punctilious exactitude, and besides fasted every Friday of the year. It is strange how such a man could have remained so long outside the Church; still his case in this respect is not a solitary one. The writers of this knew others of a like kind.

In the North of Ireland Protestantism closely approximates the cold insipid doctrines of Calvin; the public mind is wrapped up in prejudices, and less open to conviction than in England. Opinions and practices like those of Mr. O'Connor caused a great sensation among the extreme faction; nor did it tend to lessen this when the Candlesticks and Cross were introduced into the Church, and the Invocation of Saints and devotion to the Mother of God were preached from the pulpit.

The public feeling has now subsided, for Tractarianism has passed from Culdaff Church. The old cold and dull monotonous service has returned, and Mr. O'Connor has found a home at last in the bosom of the Catholic Church.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

Biography of Prince Napoleon.—The *Campanile* gives the following outline of Prince Napoleon's history: "This Prince, well known in Piedmont, as well for the part taken by him in certain political events, as by the satires of which he was the object in Ministerial papers, and especially the *Fischietto*, was born on the 9th of September, 1822. His wife completed her sixteenth year on the 5th of March. Prince Napoleon was elected in 1848 representative of the department of Corsica in the French National Assembly, and sat upon the benches of the ultra-democratic party. His cousin Napoleon III. being raised to the Imperial dignity, he was recognized as an Imperial Prince, and was considered heir to the throne up to the birth of Napoleon IV. In the Eastern expedition he received a military command, and went to the Crimea; but did not stay there long, having got an unexpected attack of dysentery which obliged him to go home. Shortly after, he undertook a novel expedition into the North Polar Sea, and arriving in Iceland, there met the famous navigator, Lord Dufferin, who was bent upon a similar project. The two frigates of the Imperial Prince and the little yacht of Lord Dufferin, went in company on their adventurous voyage, but after a few days sailing, and when they had come in sight of the icebergs, the Prince decided to go back; so that Lord Dufferin in his little yacht went on alone to Spitzbergen, while the two frigates returned to France. After this expedition Prince Napoleon lived, up to these late days, a rather retired life, in a magnificent palace built on the pattern of the ancient palaces of Rome, surrounding himself with a few politicians, amongst whom the editors of the *Siecle* and the *Presse* held the first place, pnd other writers of the most radical papers in Paris. Being recently nominated Minister of Algeria, he has not had time yet to accomplish any great reform, except the nomination of three Jews to be members of three Councils General in that province."

French Opinion of English Liberty.—The Paris *L'Univers* replies to an article in the London *Morning Post*, which encourages France to "a new effort in favor of liberty," reserving for England a strict neutrality. If it be glorious to fight for the liberty of others, *L'Univers* cannot understand why the *Morning Post* should deprive England of a share of the glory, especially as it is from England that proceed all the excitements to rebellion, and there that is expended most ink and words in honor of liberty. The French journal says it is nonsense for a Catholic to speak of English liberty, for this liberty excludes Catholicism. Even at present the sound of bells is forbidden in England, and a Priest in his soutane could not walk safely through the streets of London. Since Henry the Eighth liberty signifies merely hatred of Popery. That is the pivot of English revolution, which is founded entirely on the spoliation of the Church. The robbery accomplished, it is necessary to crush the victims in order to prevent claims to restitution. There is no better way for enjoying securely the fruits of injustice. As for France, *L'Univers* considers it should not seek abroad the model of her government or of her liberty. She is the eldest daughter of the Church; consequently her liberty is Catholic liberty. As for the phantom of liberty held up before Italy, *L'Univers* does not believe that the Lombards and Venetians are ready to throw themselves under the yoke of Piedmont. Has it been proved that the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is badly governed? No. *L'Univers* concludes with deprecating a contest between Catholic nations, which could only weaken Catholicism.

Opening of the French Chambers.—The French Legislatif Session was opened in the noble hall in the new Louvre known by the name of the "Salle des Etats." The Empress, the Princess Clotilde, and the Princess Mathilde, were present in a tribune on the right of the throne; and the *coup-d'œil* of the assembly, when the whole of the diplomatic corps, the ministers, marshals, admirals, cardinals, the members of the constituted bodies, and the principal functioneries—all in their rich official costumes—were assembled, was striking in the extreme. In the arrangements on the platform in the Palace of the Louvre, where the throne stood, a slight change was observable. On former occasions the only princes of the imperial family who had seats to the right and left of the Emperor were Prince Jerome and his son Prince Napoleon; Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte and Prince Murat standing. In the present instance the Emperor had on his right Prince Jerome and Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, both seated; and on his left Prince Napoleon and Prince Murat, both also seated.

Accident at the Havre Theatre.—An unfortunate accident occurred at the Havre Theatre. In the performance of *La Dame Blanche*, the principal singer, Mdlle. Durand-Eperche, who personated the "White Lady," in descending in the third act a flight of steps which lead from a lofty gallery to the stage, missed her footing and fell from a height of ten feet, face foremost. She was carried off the stage senseless, but after a while consciousness returned. It was then found that, in falling, her foot had caught in a piece of wood, and that she had bent back her toes so violently that she suffered a great deal, and that she was otherwise a good deal hurt. The performance of the rest of the piece was, of course, suspended. The accident was caused by the upper part of the flight of steps being extremely steep and narrow, andl ast year another singer, Mdme. Case, hurt herself in descending it.

Hydrophobia.—At Pau, a young woman named Laplace, was bitten by a mad dog as far back as the 15th of September last. The animal was immediately killed, and every precaution taken to prevent the ill-effects of the wound. As time wore on without her experiencing any ill-effects, it was supposed that all danger was over. But four days ago she was attacked with convulsions, and, after suffering dreadfully for four-and-twenty hours, expired.

Princess Clotilde and her husband, as soon as the routine of presentations is over, are going to the quiet, picturesque chateau of Meudon for a fortnight's tranquil honeymoon. That imperial forest and mansion have been settled on old King Jerome and his sons as an appanage, as well as the town residence of the Palais Royal. Richelieu lived in the one and Rabelais at the other.

In the *Revue du Noveaux Monde* is a letter from M. de Lamartine, in which he delivers an opinion that "the peoples of Spanish and Portuguese America are the nobility of the New World; their principle of life is honor and not money." Lastly, he declares that, were he a younger man, he would fight for the independence of the Spanish and Portuguese on the American continent.

A Straduarius violin of the year 1712 was sold at the public auction rooms in the Rue Druot for 30,000f., the purchaser being a Russian. A Guarnerius bass fetched 350f., and a violin by Seraphin, of Venice, 500f.

The French Academy of Sciences has just received an important communication from Professor Wheatstone, containing a full description of his automatic writing telegraph, by which 500 letters may be printed off per minute.

General Patrick M'Mahon, the Commander-in-Chief in Algeria, has announced that the division of General Renaud has been recalled to France, and has issued an order of the day on the occasion.

A number of moveable houses are now being made in Paris for exportation to Cochin-China, where Admiral Rigault de Genouilly is founding a city.

Upwards of 25,000 copies of the pamphlet "Napoleon III. and Italy" have been sold in Paris, and another edition is to be published.

ENGLAND.

Walpole on the Reformation.—The ninth and concluding volume of Mr. Cunningham's edition of the letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Oxford, the owner of the famous "Strawberry Hill," and the most accomplished gentleman and scholar of his day, has just been published by Mr. Bentley. The volume contains a great number of letters never previously printed, and among them is one which deserves some passing notice as testifying the estimation in which the noble earl (himself a Protestant) held the "blessed Reformation." Writing on the 30th of April, 1791, to the Irish Countess of Ossory, Horace Walpole says: "What hundred thousands of life did *the Reformation* cost? and was it general at last? What feeling man would have been Luther if he could have foreseen the blood he should occasion to be spilt? For Calvin, he was a monster." In another letter to the same lady he states that there is irrefragible evidence that the diamonds, rubies and pearls, with which Henry the Eighth, and his ferocious daughter, Queen Elizabeth, bedizened themselves, were "embezzled from convents." In a subsequent letter to Miss Hannah Moore, he states that, at the lowest possible calculation, 300,000 Catholics were slaughtered, in England alone, during the "*Reformation* movement!"

A Lion at Large on Board Ship.—The Himalaya, screw troop ship, commander John Seccombe, has arrived at Spithead from the Mediterranean, with a number of presents to the Queen from the Emperor of Morocco. Those presents consist of one lion, one leopard, one buffalo, one antelope, ten Arab horses, and six ostriches, together with several cases of valuable shawls, silks, and curiosities. An alarming incident occurred on the Himalaya's passage home. Owing to some carelessness on the part of his keeper, a Moor, the lion, a fine full grown animal, burst through his cage door and speedily cleared the main deck of human beings. As may be imagined, the utmost consternation was occasioned on board the ship, and the passengers and crew took the speediest measures for their safety, the latter taking refuge in the rigging of the vessel. The king of the forest condescended in his short perambulation to "smell" the buffalo, who was tied up in an adjoining stall, and the latter showed fight by making a vigorous butt at his majesty, who resented the attack by flooring his opponent with one stroke of his paw. The lion, it is said, had command of the deck for some time, until a rope was thrown over his head and hauled taut. The animal struggled to free himself, but his legs were secured, and he was hauled back to his den.

Remarkable Circumstance.—On the 27th December last a bull and terrier dog was accidentally buried and lost in a rabbit hole near Aston-hall. It was in good condition at the time. It was only discovered and dug out on the 18th January, by the keeper, who heard the poor creature howling underneath. When restored to its master at the Hall it was a mere skeleton, having been entombed twenty-three days without meat or drink. The dog is now quite recovered, and again in good condition.—*Warrington Guardian.*

The British Queen.—It is reported that Victoria has a sweet little temper of her own, and that her spouse generally retires before the storm, and locks himself in his private cabinet until the sky is clear and sunshine again illumines the classic shades of St. James or Windsor. After a recent ebullition of this nature, the Queen gave a thundering knock at the door of the room where Prince Albert had taken refuge, and upon being asked "Who's there?" responded "The Queen!" "The Queen cannot enter here," responded the henpecked. After the lapse of half an hour a gentle tap was heard upon the door. "Who's there?" asked Albert. "Your wife," responded Victoria. "My wife is always welcome," was the reply.

The Last of the Convict Hulks.—The last remaining vestige of the system of keeping prisoners on board disused ships of war is just about to be abolished by the breaking up of the staff of the Stirling Castle convict hulk in Portsmouth harbor. This ship has lately been used for the reception of prisoners sent home from the convict establishments at Bermuda and Gibraltar, but it is henceforth to be discontinued even for that purpose, and there will no longer remain a single convict hulk in use.

In 38 years from 1821, when the first act of the Stockton and Darlington line was passed, to 1858, inclusive, no less than 1,686 special railway acts have been pased for the United Kingdom, of which 1,248 have been for railways in England and Wales, 279 for Scotland, and 159 for Ireland.

It is stated that Mazzini has returned to London—a circumstance proving more conclusively than any other that the Italian republicans do not think the present a suitable time for a general rising in the Peninsula.

The London *Spectator*, which, ever since the death of Mr. Rintoul, has been doing no good, goes to the hands of the early sub-editor and contributor, Mr. Thornton Hunt, son of the veteran, Leigh Hunt.

A Russian club is to be formed in London. A great number of the Russian nobility are expected this season.

SCOTLAND.

Penance in the Kirk of Scotland.—"R. G.," Glasgow, writes to *Notes and Queries*: "I have seen in the parish church of Latheron, in Caithness, the sheet or sackcloth which had been in use for that purpose. My father, before he left that country, a young man, in the latter end of last century, had seen a person do penance in the sheet, as it was called; and the last one who underwent this punishment, as soon as the rebuke was over, doffed the sheet and threw it on the top of the laird's seat, which had a canopy over it supported on four pillars, like a huge four-post bed. It was there when he left the country, and when he returned in 1816 it was still lying in undisturbed repose. I saw it in 1819, when I last attended the parish church."

Boat Swamped, and Loss of Life.—While the smack which conveys the Oban mails between Mull and the island of Kerrera, was on her way to the latter place from Oban lately, and was within a short distance of the land, she was struck by a heavy sea, which filled her, and she sunk immediately. Her crew of three men were all drowned.

The celebrated Lola Montez has been lecturing to crowded houses in Glasgow.

ITALY.

Attacked by Banditti.—A Mr. and Mrs Robertson were robbed recently, in the immediate neighborhood of Viterbo. The banditti, five in number, rifled the carriage, but were alarmed in the work of appropriation, and decamped with a few trifles. A flight by express train from Civita Vecchia will be very desirable to timid tourists, and they will be delighted to hear of the recent trial trips. It is understood that the entire line cannot be opened out for traffic until the middle of March. The romance of travel may then cease, unless adventurers dare high things and rescue enthralled scenery despite the barriers of foul fame. Visits to shrines and spots of sacredness will then become of real merit, and by their exclusiveness a luxury, so that pilgrims of sound quality may also rejoice at the rail.—*Cor. of the London Tablet.*

The Second Sight in Turin.—A letter from Genoa in the Augsburg *Gazette* says: "I can positively assure you that Kossuth, whom I know personally, arrived here yesterday with three other Hungarian refugees from Nice. He has come under the name of Clarke, with a passport from Paris, where he had stopped for some time. While at Paris and at Nice, he had, it is said, interviews with several Hungarians, who are anxious to take advantage of the Italian complications to excite fresh agitation. Kossuth, it is also stated, has with him a great number of proclamations, intended to induce the desertion of the Hungarian troops in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. He has since left for Turin."

A recent letter from Rome says: "The Eternal City is oppressed by the presence of potentates of imperial, royal, and grand-ducal degree; and the minor majesties of all Europe seemed to have agreed to congregate in Rome at the present moment. The King of Prussia lives a peaceable existence on the classic Capitoline hill, with his family and suite. The Grand Duchess Helen of Russia has been here since the beginning of winter. The Grand Duke Constantine is expected to arrive shortly. Queen Christina of Spain arrived here with her customary court, and has been received by the Pope. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Tus-

cany also reached Rome, and took up their residence in the Palace of the Florentine Embassy."

On the recent Index we notice a French work on Germany by M. Le Bas, the inedited works of Guicciardini, and a recent history of the Suppression of the Jesuits—author not named.

The Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz paid a visit to the Pope at the Vatican on the 27th January.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The riotous conduct of the students at Moscow has no sooner been appeased than news has arrived of similar conduct at Odessa, where the students have hissed the curator of the university for his martinet treatment of them—for instance, his insisting that their uniform coats should be closely buttoned up, and that they must always appear in regulation costume. The fact is, the students all over Russia have manifested a decided antipathy to any uniform whatever. This occurrence at Odessa, following so closely the mutinous proceedings at Moscow, has produced a very unpleasant feeling here in the upper regions, and the Minister Kovaleffski will hardly be expected to travel to that distant locality, as he did to Moscow, to appease by his personal authority the open feud between the students and their professors.

The great question of emancipation of serfs in Russia proceeds slowly but surely. The results obtained so far do not equal public expectation, because innumerable difficulties have opposed themselves to this great measure. The Emperor, however, has given proofs of the sincerity of his resolve to carry out this scheme of emancipation, and on New Year's Day changed the Governors of seven provinces, replacing them by men who are more zealous to carry out his wishes.

The *Nord* of Brussels says: "A letter from St. Petersburg mentions a rumor which, if it turn out to be true, will prove that the government has resolved to enter on the path of religious toleration. The rumor is that the establishment of a synagogue in the capital, where heretofore Jews have only been allowed to reside under very severe restriction, is about to be authorized."

A letter in the *Czar* contradicts the report that numerous arrests had been made at Warsaw. On the contrary, it says, not a single arrest had taken place. It is equally false that a concentration of troops had taken place in the Western part of the Empire. On the contrary, the garrisons of these provinces are at this moment exceedingly weak.

The Vienna *Gazette* asserts that Russia is arming in Poland, and that the recruiting which had ceased for three years past was being actively pressed forward. It is even said that the reserves of Poland will be called out.

AUSTRIA.

STRENGTH OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—At present the Austrian army may consist of about 450,000 men of all arms, but in case of need it could be raised to 600,000 men. There are 62 regiments of the line, each of which, when on a war footing, consists of 6 869 men; 14 border infantry regiments, of 3,847 men; one regiment of Chasseurs (*Kaiser Jager*), of 6,591 men, and 23 separate battalions of Chasseurs, of 1,200 men. The regiments of the line are composed of 425 878 men; but 62 battalions, consisting of 532 men each, are always left in depot. The border troops consist of 55,200 men, and the Chasseurs or Rifles of about 26,600 men. The cavalry consists of 8 regiments of Cuirassiers, 8 regiments of Dragoons, 12 regiments of Hussars, and 12 regiments of Lancers. The Cuirassier and Dragoon regiments—each of which consists of 1,343 men with 1,138 horses—are 21,488 strong, and the Hussar and Lancer regiments—each of which has 2,037 men with 1,749 horses—of 48,888. The artillery is composed of 12 regiments, and of a so-called rocket-corps. Each regiment has 12 six-pound, 6 12-pound, and six cavalry batteries, each battery consists of eight guns, and each regiment is composed of about 5,639. On calculation it would appear that the Austrian field artillery is served by no fewer than 67,688 men. Officers who have had opportunities of examining the Austrian troops speak in very flattering terms of their "getting up," and men who have been in almost all parts of the world say that they have never cast eyes on more serviceable looking troops. That they can and will fight, if properly led, they have repeatedly proved. Things are done very quietly, but it is evident that Austria is preparing for war. The furlough men are called in, houses are purchased in different parts of the empire, and guns of the largest calibre are being cast in the imperial foundry at Mariazell, in Styria.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—The desire to confer political rights on women which is known to have been evinced in Sweden has now extended to Denmark, and in two electoral districts in Jutland the privilege of being both voters and representatives has been conceded to such females as may possess the other legal qualifications. At a recent election at Silkeborg, two votes were given and recorded in favor of a female candidate, but these were not sufficient to render her successful, and some other opportunity must therefore occur before a lady will be entitled to take her seat in the legislature of the kingdom.

An Exhibition of Works of Art, by living masters of all nations, will be opened at the Hague on the 23d of May, which is to last till the 4th of July.

HOME MISCELLANY.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—At Washington, the only one the Republic ever undertook to erect, is no honor to the country. It is unartistic in design, it occupies a bad site, the foundation on which it rests is a sinking one, and the pledge of the people to complete it and make it grander than the grandest of the Egyptian pyramids, is entirely forgotten. The nation has lost all interest in it. From present appearances, it will never be finished. The people are unwilling to give the necessary money. Appealing to the school children, to take the matter up, is exceedingly ridiculous. This appeal may be compared to the grasp of a drowning man at a straw. We may be sure that the children cannot effect that in which their fathers have failed. Splendid public spirit cannot be infused by an appeal into the minds of boys and girls. There are no hopes for it—none, unless the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTAIN ASSOCIATION pray for it, and their prayer should be for an earthquake to remove it completely out of sight. This body of saints have attempted greater things,—for instance the conversion of the lawers and the Pope. Since, therefore, the monument is a disgrace, and as these men are miracle workers, let them be got to effect its removal at once, and then let a new one in honor of the illustrious Washington be taken up with the right skill and spirit.—*Fitzgerald's City Item.*

HORNING.—This disgraceful practice is kept up in the country. Our readers know what it is; how bands of "Calithumpians," with horns, tin pans, &c., &c., assail newly married parties on their wedding night, with the direst din that they know how to create, prolonging it until the bridegroom is worried into making terms with the rowdies,—"comes down" with a "treat," or otherwise "buys up" his tormentors. In a neighboring village, says one of our exchanges, there have been several operations of this sort within the past fortnight. An estimable young man married a pretty girl, and a rival of the young bridegroom headed a party and made the night hideous while the wedding party were yet together. The bridegroom was disturbed, but he refused to do anything to conciliate the tin pan party. The couple went off that night on their wedding tour. They returned last Saturday. In the night, the "horning" party recommenced operations, and even the early hours of Sunday morning were desecrated by the scamps. They have sworn that the Benedict shall "treat," but he has not yielded; nor, probably, will he, being a temperance man and opposed to all that sort of thing.—*Onondaga (N. Y.) Courier.*

COUNTERFEITING.—The evils of counterfeiting have increased so rapidly of late years, and are continuing to increase at such a ratio, that it is becoming a question whether they will not eventually seriously effect the character of all bank notes. It is evident either that modern art has not yet succeeded in inventing guards which the ingenuity of the counterfeiter cannot overleap, or that our banking corporations are negligent or unwilling to adopt all the precautions they might for the protection of the public. If they were themselves the losers by these forgeries, we imagine that a very brief period would be permitted to elapse before honest skill had proved more than a match for its dishonest competitor, and the counterfeiting of bank bills become as difficult and unfrequent as it now is easy and common. In equity, though not in law, the bank which by negligence or the omission of any precaution that is within its power to adopt, leaves its issues succeptible of any easy imitation, ought to be as fully responsible as any other corporation through whose negligence the public suffers damage.—*Baltimore American.*

THE GIRLS OF '78.—The following has been rescued from a newspaper published at the time of the Revolution: "The following droll affair lately happened at Kinderhook, N. Y. A young fellow, an enemy to the liberties of America, going to a quilting frolic, where a number of young women were collected, and the only man in the company, began his aspersions on Congress, as usual, and held forth some time on the subject, till the girls, exasperated at his impudence, laid hold of him, and instead of tar, covered him with molasses, and for feathers took the downy tops of flags which grow in the meadows, and coated him well, and then let him go. He has prosecuted every one of them, and the matter has been tried before Justice Schoonmaker. It is said Parson Buel's daughter is concerned in the affair."

TO RESCUE PERSONS ON FIRE.—Several deaths have recently taken place by the light dresses on ladies and children catching fire, and for the want of sensible means employed to extinguish the flames. The first thing a lady should do, in case her clothes take fire, is to lie down on the floor, roll over and over, and shout "Fire!" "Help!" If a second person is at hand, and witness such an accident, he or she should at once lay the unfortunate person on the floor and roll her over in the carpet or whatever can be most promptly used to exclude the air from the flames.—*Scientific American.*

A BILL TO PROTECT EMIGRANTS.—A bill for the better protection of emigrants to the State of Illinois has passed the House by a vote of 56 ayes to 3 nays. The bill provides for a board of three commissioners, who are to appoint a superintendent and deputies to reside in Quincy and Cairo, who are to attend to complaints, quarantine, &c. The commissioners have no salary; the superintendent has $1,000, and deputy $500.

HOW TO MAKE APPLE PRESERVES.—Almost everybody can make apple sauce, and some make it very good; but this dish for a variety is quite a treat. Pare and core the apples, cutting them in halves or quarters as you like. For every pound of apples take 3-4 lb. sugar and make a syrup, by adding water sufficient to keep it from burning, while heating it over a slow fire. When the syrup is boiling hot remove it from the fire, put the apples in and let them stand one night. This will toughen and prevent them from falling to pieces. Then boil them over a slow fire until they are cooked tender. If loaf sugar is used, the preserves will be very clear and handsome. If the syrup is made of brown sugar it should be well skimmed before putting in the fruit, and also while cooking.

WHAT THE AMERICAN CHILDREN EAT.—A correspondent of the Poughkeepsie Daily Democrat states that "while visiting a school in Montreal, he asked the teacher if there were any American children there. She said there were, and she could tell them by their pale faces, bright eyes, and nervousness. They learned quicker, but lost so many days during the term, from sickness, that they did not get along so fast as those who were able to be present constantly. He also took occasion to examine their luncheon baskets, and found the American fare to be a mince pie, the same of pound cake, two doughnuts, a pickle, and a cold sausage; while the English, Irish and Scotch children, had either two days' old bread and meat, bread and butter, or bread and apple, with nothing else."

BLOCKS FOR DOORS.—Every one has noticed unsightly places on the walls behind doors, where the knob or key of the door has broken away the plastering by being brought against it when the door was thrown back. This may very easily be avoided by fastening a small block on the floor, against the base board, the block being sufficiently long to keep the knob clear from the wall. The block will look neater if covered with carpet. This is better than a movable block or brick which is sometimes used, as it is always in the place when wanted; while the movable blocks, being nice playthings for children, are often removed.

SINGULAR DIET.—Mr. J. B. Ham, of Lewiston, slaughtered a cow a few days since, in whose upper stomach were found shingle nails, lathe nails, board nails, pins, buttons, gravel stones, and two small pieces of gold which appeared to have been parts of a bosom pin! The journal from which we gather the above says it is difficult to account for the presence of those articles, unless we suppose that the cow had swallowed a small house, including a whole family—the stones being all that remain of the the house, the buttons, mementoes of the husband, the pieces of jewelry relics of the wife, and the pins sad memorials of the babies.

A SINNER AMONG SAINTS.—Deacon Lewis Wilder, of Boston, was victimized at the North street prayer meeting, lately. A young man who sat beside him professed deep religious feeling, and finally asked for a private interview. The good deacon went to the door with him, where the young man expressed his penitence for his past sinful course and received some very good advice. Turning to go, he asked the time of day, when Deacon Wilner drew out his gold watch, which the sham penitent seized and made off with. The deacon gave chase but soon lost sight of the rogue.

OIL THE DOORS AND LOCKS.—A creaking door is always a nuisance. Its noise is unpleasant to all, and particularly distressing to the sick. With a feather occasionally introduce a little oil or even melted tallow or lard into the joints of the hinge, and all will go smoothly. Locks should also be kept well oiled. Apply a little oil to the blade of the key, and also to the bolts, especially to the side of the bolt that strikes the catch or holder, when shutting the door. This will prevent the necessity of "slamming," saving much patience and lessening the wear of the door and the parts around it.

A TERRIBLE SORROW.—One of the most sad and harrowing casualties that we have ever been called upon to record has transpired in the family of Mr. John Gudgel, a most worthy and respectable citizen of this county. It seems that a short time since, some of his family were suffering from inflamed eyes, two of whom, a small child and an aged lady, have been made totally blind by the bursting of their eyeballs. A more terrible disaster to the living can scarcely be conceived.—*Bureau County (Ill.) Republican.*

LAKE AND OCEAN NAVIGATION.—A firm in the city of Detroit advertise for no less than twenty first-class vessels, to sail from lake ports through the chain of lakes and St. Lawrence, thence across the ocean to Europe. Their cargoes will be staves, choice timber, and flour. A large trade between the interior of our continent and Europe will soon be established; and much of the produce that was at one period sent from the West by canal to New York to be re-shipped, will be forwarded direct to Europe.

GAS.—At a hotel in New York an old gentleman came down stairs and inquired of the clerk whether he had any tallow candles. Being informed that he could be supplied with tallow dips, the gentleman said: "Then I wish you to give me some; I want something that I can *blow out*, for I've been blasting away at that cussed jigger in my room till I've no wind left." The clerk, by spasmodic effort, kept his countenance, and ordered up a pound of dips to room No. 20.

WISCONSIN ITEMS.—A man in Saukville caught a wild deer in his barn, one day last week. The poor animal was nearly starved, or else it would not run that risk for hay. There are three feet of snow in the northern part of the State. A reading room has been established in Ripon. Twelve first class steamers are to be put on the line which runs from Prairie du Chien to St. Paul in the Spring.

The Boston *Courier* devotes four columns to proving that no message ever came over the Atlantic Telegraph Cable—or rather that there is no reliable proof that a single word or sentence ever passed the wire. There may have been, it admits, a current, and certain electrical manifestations; but no manageable flow, and no articulate expression. The Queen's message, prepared long before in the expectation that the first attempt to lay the Cable would prove successful, was already deposited at Washington when Mr. Buchanan responded to it. The news of peace with China was already here when announced, and every message may be accounted for on the supposition of collusion between parties on both sides of the Atlantic. This is the argument, and it sustains it by a plausible show of facts.

At a masquerade ball in Milwaukee, Monday night, many ludicrous incidents occurred. One gentleman fell in love with his own sister, while another man danced, talked and promenaded with a gentleman in woman's dress three hours, in the vain hope of finding out who the dear creature was. One young man took his mother to the supper, and great was the surprise of both on learning how matters stood. One of the leading merchants gave his ring to a young lady if she would raise her mask that he might see her features, when it was his own sister, who he supposed was at home with the toothache.

An old Indian walked into the hall of the Wisconsin Legislative Assembly, a short time ago, and wandered up to the Speaker's desk. The gavel attracted his attention. He took it up, examined it carefully, and struck a blow with it. The operation gave him great delight and he immediately began hammering with great energy, at the same time starting off upon an aboriginal war dance, which he continued, cheered on by the members, until compelled by fatigue to stop.

The Chicago *Tribune* once told the story of a man, a resident in the flat lands of Illinois, who had grown so accustomed to ague fits that he never was happy till he felt one coming on. At other times he was melancholy and morose, and he used to declare that his only moments of enjoyment were those when he was chattering away with his teeth without saying anything, and shaking his head and fists in a terrible fashion without frightening anybody.

John Berry who was a lieutenant in the Patriots, and captured by the British during the Canadian rebellion of 1837, and was banished to Van Diemnn's Land, has just returned to Detroit, Mich., from the British penal settlement. He was 42 years when banished, and is now nearly 64.

A work entitled "The Great West and its Commercial Metropolis, St. Louis," is about to be published at St. Louis, at a cost of $10,000. It will give full information in regard to St. Louis, the State of Missouri by counties, and the valley of the Mississippi.

A printer of the Fond du Lac *Press* office recently skated from Fond du Lac across Lake Winnebago, and up the Fox river to Berlin, a distance of seventy-two miles, performing the feat in just five hours and fifteen minutes, or at the rate of fourteen miles per hour.

A man who set a trap for a bear in Clearfield County, Pa., caught a Dutchman, who, entering it to examine it, sprung the trigger and was imprisoned two days until he was nearly dead from hunger and cold.

In a band of Gypsies now encamped near Indianapolis, is a beautiful girl of eighteen, whose father, the chief of the tribe, offers her hand and $10,000 to any respectable man who will marry her.

Mr. Wood, of the New Orleans *True Delta* office, recently married a wife, and, before the expiration of the honeymoon, drew a quarter of the $50,000 prize in the Havana lottery.

The St. Paul (Min.) *Pioneer* says that Chas. Colter has on exhibition a deer which was shot at Moose Lake in this State, weighing 600lbs. alive.

An effort is being made again by the friends of the notorious Leahy, to procure his pardon. He shot a man, some two years ago, in a Court room in Michigan.

Piccolomini, in reply to a serenade at Troy: "Shentlemen—I am veer mooch obligee for dis coomplementz. I am veer poore speak Anglish, unt I feels shleepy.

Forty-seven thousand bushels of corn were sold a few days ago, from the "Claypool Farm" near Chillicothe, Ohio, to Emmet's distillery in that town, at 75c. a bushel.

Some men are as covetous as if they were to live forever; and others as profuse as if they were to die the next moment.

A church for outcasts, exclusively, is about to be built at Cincinnati.

A $25 nugget of gold has been found near Lawrenceville, S. C.

Scarlet fever is making sad havoc among the children of Cincinnati.

An untarnished *character* is of vastly more importance than *glossy* boots.

Mrs. General Scott is in Rome.

He that goes borrowing, goes sorrowing.

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D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. E. M., Lexington, Ky.—No Catholic can belong to any Secret Society. If he do join any such society he cannot receive the Sacraments of the Church until he renounces all such associations. We do not know whether the society you mention is a secret one or not.

SUBSCRIBER, Utica.—We have sent you all the back numbers we had on hand.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAR. 12, 1859.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.

WHEREVER throughout the wide world the scattered sons of the beautiful green Island-mother are represented in numbers small or large, next Thursday will be festival day—a day to be begun by prayer and marked in the evening by social pleasure. For the exiled Irishman it is a day whose rejoicing is tinged with sadness, whose smiles end in sighs, and his tears but too often fall into the convivial cup which he fills to the health of the glorious old historic Island of his father.

There is no national anniversary more calculated to excite various and intense emotions than that of Ireland's Patron Saint. It has a duplex character. It is at once a religious and a national festival. Faith and Fatherland are both celebrated in it. The green emblem which St. Patrick chose to typify a divine mystery, has become the symbol of nationality, and he who wears it in his bosom bears witness to the faith and patriotism that burn within him. It is a day on which hosts of memories, many of them proud and glorious, pass before the mind of the Irishman, but each proud and glorious figure as it passes holds a dark and sorrowful sister by the hand. Persecuted Faith and Persecuted Fatherland rise up before his mind bound, by the same chain and bleeding from the same wounds. Like the fabled brothers in the romance a blow given to the one is given to the other.

The Festival of St. Patrick's day is also remarkable for other characteristics. Among these are its universality. While it is celebrated by Irishmen in America, in Europe, in Asia, in Australia, in the double sense of religion and patriotism, universal Catholicity celebrates it as a great and holy date in the annals of the Church and in the head-quarters of Christianity, in continental cathedrals, the echoes of the consecrated domes re-echo the panegyric of Ireland's Patron Saint, in many a foreign tongue.

To the philosopher and the student of national character the day is also richly suggestive. It calls to mind the immense, the indestructible force of the Irish character. The history of Ireland shows that through whole centuries of suffering the Irish people have preserved their great and striking characteristics. The readiness with which they cast off the grossness of Druidism, to embrace the religion of Christ brought to them by Patrick, shows the inherent purity of their nature, their moral superiority over the other nations of Europe at the time. And this proud characteristic is as remarkable to-day as it was then. To those who have lived among other nations the superior native purity of the Irish mind is a quality not to be gainsayed, and the pre-eminent chastity of the Irish women, no poetic conception or patriotic fiction. This glorious heirloom they have preserved immaculate to the present day, and may it never be sullied!

The Irish were ever a religious people, and the minister of religion has ever been to them an object of respect and love. Before the introduction of Christianity among them, and while Druidism was evidently below their elevated aspirations, they yet surrounded the character of those who represented it with veneration, and at this day they stand forth the types of devotion to religion and respect of the sacerdotal character.

The historical student also finds them in that early age a warlike people, attacking their neighbors, the Britons, as if with a prophetic presentiment of future enmity. The torch of Faith, borne by him who had left their shores a fugitive slave, illumined them, and their warlike energy is changed into religious zeal. Where they before brought their weapons, they now bring God's word. Those whom before they made to feel their victorious strength they are now only anxious to conquer for the faith of Christ. And thus he finds them still. If they are forced by circumstances to lend their arms to those who have wronged and persecuted them, they turn a victory obtained in the name oppression, outrage and greed, to the ultimate triumph of Catholic truth.

The native hospitality of the Irish, a sentiment which, deepened, broadened and intensified by the all-comprehending spirit of Catholicity, made them invite the stranger among them, to give him, not only knowledge, but food, raiment, shelter, and the warm Irish welcome which would impart value to far lesser gifts, has suffered no deterioration or diminution by the lapse of centuries of persecution, rapine and famine. That truly Catholic sentiment of unquestioning hospitality still illumines the darkest and poorest cabin of the peasant, and the meagre meal will still be shared with the stranger, who departs unquestioned as to his name, or race, or creed, whither he goes or whence he came. Those even who, in their own lands, would proscribe and persecute him, have met in return but a genial smile and a kindly generosity from the Irishman at home.

When the northern hordes overran Europe, Ireland was the sanctuary of Christianity, when the flood of Heresy arose, when other lands fell away from the Church, Ireland threw back the heretical tide as the rocks on her coast throw back the waves that rush against them with a sweep of three thousand miles. And she has held to the old, eternal faith, through the wrack and wrong, and hate and calumny, of centuries. Is there a land to day more truly, purely, wholly, and devotedly Catholic, than the ancient land of saintliness? And wherever her sons are found, they are the most devoted, the most self-sacrificing servants and soldiers of the Church. They are the church-builders *par excellence*; their purses are ever open, and the poorest of them is ever ready with his mite when his brother Catholic—whatever his origin or nation—asks for a roof under which he may worship God.

The tree planted in the rich soil of Irish faith was no dead wood. Its roots have struck deep into that soil and spread innumerably, so that from the depths to the surface no part can be touched without striking a fibre. Its seed has been spread through the earth. The hosts of saintly Irishmen who carried it and sowed it throughout Continental Europe in the early centuries have found successors in every succeeding age. The spirit of their great patron still inspires the children of the land he converted. They cross the wide seas in crowds bearing living branches of that holy tree into new worlds, planting them in spite of bigotry and persecution, often watering them with their blood and shielding them with their bodies.

It is a glorious sight to see a people who, under the most adverse circumstances, under the severest pressure, have preserved the very qualities which every endeavor was made to diminish or eradicate. All must acknowledge and admire the force of character, the grand internal strength, the Faith which has enabled them to stand erect, unflinching and unchanged, while so many changed and fell around them. All must acknowledge that it must be a vast force which gives a people, comparatively small, so remarkably prominent a part in the best chapters of the world's history—which makes them the object of the hate and denunciation of the legions of Error. May they still go on fearlessly and uncompromisingly, even though they may thereby lose many temporal advantages, recollecting that they are rich in the possession of the Faith which must prevail, and each succeeding Patrick's Day will add still another to the lessons and memories of the Saintly anniversary.

DESECRATION OF WASHINGTON'S MEMORY.

THE N. Y. *Express*, in one of its issues for the past week, reproduces entire the leading article of the last TABLET, and heads it, "An Awful Blast against the K. N.'s and the Protestant Irishmen." The *Express* may call it "an awful blast" against the K. N.'s as much as it likes, but it misrepresents us when it directs the "blast" against "Protestant Irishmen." Among the latter there are many good and liberal men whom we esteem most highly, and some to whom we are linked by enduring ties of mutual friendship and respect. The *Express* might have been honest enough to write "Orangemen." We make no onslaught on any man for his religion as long as he interferes not with our own, but whoever attacks us will ever find us ready to repel his assults. We denounce, and as long as we can hold a pen we will denounce, such associations as the Know-Nothings and the Orangemen who are banded together in secret and cowardly hate of our religion, its ministers, and professors. No words can express our loathing and contempt of bodies who herd together in the dark to assassinate the noblest principle of our Constitution. However, even at the expense of a little misrepresentation, we have no objection that the *Express* should occasionally borrow a little truth from our columns to make the galled jades among its readers wince.

In another portion of its columns the *Express* alludes to our article in the following manner:

THE K. N.'S AND PROTESTANT IRISHMEN USED UP.—The TABLET, we are told, affects to be the ergan of the better class of our Irish-adopted (Roman Catholic) citizens; but we fancy it is all affectation, and nothing else. We do not believe there is a single Irishman in the diocese of Archbishop Hughes, with the instincts of a gentleman, who will endorse the scurrilous attack upon the Associations who assisted in celebrating the last anniversary of the Birthday of Washington. We copy the article entire elsewhere—and, without further remark, leaving it to speak for itself.

It was our intention in writing our article to make it speak for itself, and we are happy to find that it has not failed to do so. As to those for whom we speak, they are twenty thousand intelligent American and Irish Catholics throughout the United States and Canada, and if the Editor of the *Express* will call at our office, when he happens to be in this neighborhood, we can give him evidence from our subscription list that will remove his doubts on that head. It is to be presumed from his declining to make any comment on the article entitled "An Anniversary Perverted," that he has nothing tosay. We have just received a document which will serve at the same time to show what some of the readers of the *Express* are, and that we were not mistaken in stating that the ignorant, and, fortunately, powerless Orangemen and Know-Nothings who perverted one of our most glorious anniversaries "knew nothing of Washington, understood nothing of him, cared not for him, thought not of him, their only impulse was hatred of the Catholic religion," that the name of Washington, emblazoned on their "lying banners" was but a blind, and they were really celebrating the "glorious, pious and immortal memory" of William the Dutchman. The document referred to is an anonymous one. The anti-orthographical writer, like the order to which he belongs, is ashamed of his name. We give such portions of the anonymous production as are not positively too gross for publication.

WRATHY MISSIVE OF A STUNG ORANGEMAN.

Having seen an article in the *Express* copied from your Popish Sheet, "THE TABLET," vainly attempting to Disparage the O. U. A.'s and A. P. A.'s whose bold front and immense growth is a terror to * * * * and his Popish Cohorts our adopting the Immortal Washington's Birth day as a fitting occasion to treat you Papists to a drop of the Boyne Water. Protestant Boys Croppie's lie down &c we would be be sorry to put ourselves in Contrast with the ignorant Popish Hordes who intend Celebrating St. Paddy's Day. * * * *

I beg leave to inform you that if *occasion offers* we will demonstrate to your entire satisfaction that we are not *affraid* to *encounter* all the Popish Bastards and Priest ridden dupes of that damnable herisy Popery that Scarlet Whore on whose Forehead is written Babalon the Mother of Harlots and the Abomination of the Earth. We shall in despite of yr. underhand advice gratify you with a celebration on a far more Extensive Scale 22nd Feby. 1860 and give you Papists a warm reception should you be so rash as to interfere with us as our Fathers of Old under the leadership of Wm. III of Glorious Memory on the Banks of the Boyne and the plains of Augrim, we were never afraid to meet Papists and especially in this Country with * * * * at your head Emulating his *illustreous* predecessors St. Ruth at the Battle of Augrim and more recently Father Murphy at Vinagar Hill

And Derry sons alike defy
Pope Traitor and Pretender
And Peal to Heaven there 'prentice cry
Their Patron No Surrender 1690.

I may also state that our order is not confined to N. Y. it extends through every State in the Union and embraces true Protestants of Every Country Americans English Irish Scotch Germans and Hollanders and I assure you we have a sharp eye on the priests to counteract their nefarious designs

No SURRENDER 1690

The italics, grammar, orthography, capitalization and punctuation are the property of the gentleman who is ashamed to show his face.

We ask all unprejudiced citizens—we ask the *Express* itself—if such men as the writer of the above may be trusted with the care of Washington's memory. Bad and traitorous Irishmen, who have been the means of keeping their own country under the yoke of England, cannot make good American citizens. As the serpent returned the life-giving warmth lavished on him, by stinging his savior, so have these renegades buried the sting of their bigotry in the bosom of their motherland. They have immolated their country on the bloody altar of their intolerance, and to the same hideous idol they would sacrifice the liberty and independence of the land of their adoption. There is treachery in the very air they breathe, and that they are traitors, to a man, would be quickly proved if ever again a British and an American army should cross bayonets on our soil. Will not the respectable classes of our citizens rescue the next celebration of Washington's Birthday from their pollution and prevent them from insulting the country, the people, and the great American patriot's memory, by placing the name of Washington on their banners but glorifying William of Orange in the dark depths of their cowardly hearts.

The *Express* will not, we are sure, refuse to avow that the above specimen of an Orange epistle speaks for itself,—and for the order from which it emanates also.

THE BILL TO PUNISH PRIZE FIGHTING.—Contrary to our expectations this bill has been passed. The only thing required now that it has become a law, is to put it in force. We have great fears as to its being put in execution. The pugilists are, no doubt, satisfied that its provisions will never be put in force against them, and therefore did not think it worth their while to oppose it.

CLOSING OF CONGRESS.

The second session of the thirty-fifth Congress has just closed. It was much more remarkable for what it did not do than for what it did. It admitted Oregon into the Union with less than fifty thousand inhabitants, while Kansas must remain out until she have ninety odd thousand; but then Oregon strengthened the administration by two votes in the Senate, and her legislature is already in the act of passing measures for the protection of slave property. It did not abolish the franking privilege, which it might very properly have done, but then it also refused to raise the general rate of postage to five cents according to the Senate's amendment, which was very properly disposed of by the House. It refused to give Mr. Buchanan the power of making war indiscriminately on our Central American and Mexican neighbors, which it was very right in doing. It declined to borrow $30,000,000 for the purpose of lending them to Mr. Buchanan to enable him to turn over in his mind how he might go forth to fetch, for to carry, for to bring Cuba into the Union, which it was also exceedingly correct in doing.

Its close has also been remarkable for the exemplary conduct of the members of both houses. There has been no noise to speak of and no disorder worth mentioning. Highly gratifying to the constituents of the various senators and members of the House of Representatives must have been the telegraphic announcement of Washington correspondents to the journals they represent, that at a late hour on the last night of the session none of our conscript fathers were drunk. No "amendment" ever made in either house was more desirable than this. We hope that our legislators will go on in this novel path, and that the correspondents, "the abstract, and brief chronicles of time," may have to announce at the close of future sessions that Drunkenness no longer enters our Halls of Legislation.

MR. BRIGHT'S REFORM BILL

It would seem that the most liberal Englishman becomes illiberal, the fairest, unfair, and the most just, unjust, when Ireland is in question. We have a striking exemplification of this in the new Reform Bill of Mr. Bright. That great champion of popular representation forgets all his great principles when the representation of Ireland is to be remodeled. The new bill adds but five to the number of Irish representatives in the British Parliament, making the number but one hundred and ten, which is egregiously small, when we take into consideration the population and intelligence of the Island. There would certainly seem to be strong grounds for those who scoff at the bare idea of anything like justice to Ireland being obtained from English statesmen or an English Parliament. Of all English political men, one would have most reason to expect a share of justice to Ireland from John Bright. Has the great Quaker been frightened by the cry of the London *Times* that increasing the number of the Irish members of Parliament would be only giving additional representatives to the Pope in the British House of Parliament?

We are not therefore surprised at the absence of Ireland's voice in the cry for electoral reform which gave birth to this bill of Mr. Bright. The people of Ireland seem to have had a presentiment that whatever the amount of aid they brought towards achieving the triumph, their share would be about as much as if they continued to mind their business and let the English Reformers do their own crying. Their long and sad experience told them that it was needless to hope for equal justice.

As a whole, the bill of Mr. Bright merely postpones the real struggle for electoral reform and popular representation. The mass of the English people will be just as little represented as ever, and another generation will have to fight the real battle for real reform. Many who already enjoy the right of suffrage will lose it by the new arrangement, if it should ever become a law. All persons living in towns having a population of less than eight thousand, are to be unrepresented. By Mr. Bright's bill the snake of class legislation will be scotched not killed.

BLOOD AND CORRUPTION.

The week has been stained with blood and befouled with corruption. The criminals in both cases are no ordinary ones. The shedders of human blood are law-makers and law-officers; the agents of corruption are high federal officers and guardians of the public peace and property. Daniel E. Sickles, the member of Congress for the Third Congressional District of this city, shot Philip Barton Key, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia, dead like a dog, in the streets of the Federal Capital on Sunday week. Cicero Maxwell, Prosecuting Attorney for a district of Kentucky, and some of his friends, in the Court of Justice, fired several shots at a man named Thomas Low, wounding him in various places, shooting off his thumb and riddling his shirt. When law-givers and law-officers thus play the bravo, what are we to expect from those who know no law?

The details of the corruption of officials in several departments, from officers of state to special policemen, which have been given to the public through the papers during the past week, would lead one to believe that we select the very greatest thieves and rogues in the country to fill places of honor and trust. It is certain, at least, that we choose more than enough of the vicious and corrupt to pervert the few honest men who by some extraordinary chance are now and then put into office.

It would also seem that there is daily spreading more and more a cynical contempt for all laws whether human or divine. Men appear to know no law but the calls of their passions. Officials only limit peculation to the extent of their extravagance. Bribery has passed into a federal institution, and the people's money is dishonestly squandered in paying for or buying up political support. It is a fearful state of things. Yet we call ourselves a Christian country, and send missionaries and millions yearly to far distant lands to convert the heathen! Have the wholesale tract-distributors no time or money to lavish on the Heathens at home?

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The people of Moldavia and Wallachia have checkmated the first diplomatists in Europe in a most striking manner. The tangled skein which Queen Victoria's speech told us was unravelled, is now more tangled than ever. English, Turkish and Austrian diplomacy, thwarting that of France, flattered itself that it had defeated the union of the Principalities, so ardently wished for by the people. It was arranged that each Principality should have a Hospodar. The people of the two Principalities, by way of protest against thus ignoring the understanding of the Congress of Paris that the wishes of the people would be taken into consideration, and as a striking manifestation in favor of union, have elected the same candidate, Col. Couza, to the Hospodarship of both Principalities. This gives diplomatists a knotty little question to settle. Will they annul the double election, or either one, and which one? The son of a father born in either Principality is eligible to the Hospodarship in both. Couza has this qualification. There seems to be some doubt as to whether he is qualified as regards age, for being under thirty-years of age makes a candidate ineligible. However, though the election of Col. Couza may be annulled, it will not solve the question, for the Moldavians and Wallachians can keep up the game *ad infinitum*.

All these difficulties arise from the attempt to protect that phantom called the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

More Trouble among the "Puritans."—It is very hard to get along in the Church of the Puritans. But a week or two ago the united wisdom of congregationalism was summoned to our city to decide between certain members of that Church, who have a weakness for one of our peculiar domestic institutions and the supporters of the gentleman who does the preaching, and who is given to denunciation of the particular institution which these members regard with a favorable, at least with a tolerant, eye. The majority of the "Puritans" sustained their preacher against the attempt to silence him or drive him from the pulpit. But we find that they, too, like the dissenting members, are tolerant only to what suits their own private views, and the right of private judgment they consider comprehended in their own particular private judgment. A Rev. Mr. Hatch, a member of the Church of the Puritans, who considers that Sunday should be a day of harmless recreation, and repudiates the Puritan Sabbath, has been informed by his worthy fellow church-members that he has no right to enunciate the doctrines he advocates, that he must leave the Church of the Puritans or give up his "right of private judgment." How very logical!

The Philadelphia "Daily News" and Smith O'Brien.—Under the caption of "The Pope again in the Senate," the Philadelphia *Daily News*, the lowest of the low in point of common sense, spirit and diction, among the Dark Lantern organs, alludes to the telegraphic announcement that during the proceedings in the Senate on the night of Tuesday, 1st inst., Mr. Smith O'Brien occupied a sofa on the floor. Is the *News* ignorant of the fact that Mr. Smith O'Brien is not a Catholic, or does it set down all Protestants who are not members of Know-Nothing or Orange Lodges in the same category as Catholics and consider them "emissaries of the Pope?"

Legerdemain.—It is said that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Editor of the N. Y. *Herald*, and author of some rhymes in the Cough-Candy, Gift Enterprize and Vermin-Destroyer style of Poesy, is the principal shareholder in the stock of the *Ledger*, and that the nau seatingly puffed Bonner is but a cat's-paw for the Satanic editor. This would account for the appearance of *Ledger* advertisements and *Ledger* puffs in papers from which some regard to the admonitions of dignitaries of the Church might be expected, but then how could they refuse anything to that good Mr. Bennett?

Better Late than Never.—The Meath *People* has redeemed its reputation for gallantry by crediting, though somewhat tardily, the "Confessions of an Apostate," to the talented lady who contributed the tale to the Tablet. The *People* also frankly confesses that the author's name would be more properly placed at the beginning of the story in its columns than after the word *finis*. We must also do our cotemporary the justice to state that he had repaired the omission before our remonstrance reached him. As to his counter-charge, our sub-editor positively refuses to "go down on his marrow-bones," according to the *People's* expression, because a Meath item insinuated itself under the head of Armagh.

Arrival of Steamers.—The *Europa* has just arrived bringing intelligence one day later than that received by the *Jura*, a summary of which will be found in another part of our paper. The *Europa* brings no additional news of any great importance. The most remarkable fact of the week is the warning sent to the Paris journal *La Presse*, formerly a Socialist sheet, but now the organ of what is called the "war party." A rise in the French rentes followed the announcement of the ministerial warning. The *Moniteur* announces the reassembling of the Paris Conferences to take into consideration the "late election of a Hospodar in Moldavia and Wallachia."

Montalembert's Metamorphoses.—We learn from the Parisian correspondence of a respected cotemporary that a pamphlet has been published in Paris, showing the innumerable political tergiversations of the Count de Montalembert. A striking instance of the rapidity with which the Count changes his opinions is afforded by the comparison of two speeches delivered by the Great Orator, within a few months of each other, in one of which he compares Napoleon III. to Augustus Cæsar, and in the other to Nero!

The Paraguay Expedition.—According to the accounts received from Paraguay, President Lopez is in a position to give our phantom fleet a warm reception should they ever succeed in reaching his neighborhood. We hope Lopez will be magnanimous and spare the inoffensive but expensive craft which have been chartered merely to play the part of the turnip scooped to simulate a death's head and illuminated by a penny candle.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wanted—Agents in every city and town in the Union to sell our Books and canvass for the Tablet. A small capital of twenty to thirty dollars is all that is required. As our Books are all the fast-selling popular works, good honest, industrious men can make well by them. We will give them a first-rate chance. None but persons who can come well recommended need apply.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co., *Publishers*,
164 William st., New York.

To Advertisers.—The Tablet is acknowledged to be the best Catholic paper on this Continent, and has by far the largest circulation of any paper of its class, throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces. Merchants, manufacturers, inventors and all those who most particularly address themselves to families, should bear this in mind. The Tablet is the best medium for bringing their articles before the Catholic public of America.

Travelling Agents.

Mr. Michael Falvey will visit Columbus, Delaware, Chillicothe, Circleville, Lancaster, Piqua, Sydney, Somerset, Ohio; and Indianapolis, Huntington, Lafayette, Laporte, Logansburgh and Fort Wayne, Indiana, collecting and canvassing for the Tablet.

Mr. Michael Phelan will call on our subscribers in Western New York this and following weeks, collecting and canvassing for the Tablet.

Mr. W. G. Comerford will visit Portsmouth, and all towns on the Ohio River, canvassing and collecting for the Tablet.

NEW AGENTS.

Ogdensburg, N. Y......M. P. O'Flynn.
Rome, " .....James Lanigan,
Oswego, " .....Thomas Aikins.
Utica, " .....M. J. Shanley.
Yorkville, " .....Michael Sheridan.
Otawa, C. W......John Heney.
Prescott, C. W......John Kelly.
Charlottetown, P. E. I...John Gahan.
Glendale, Mass.....P. Murphy.

New Books and Map of Ireland, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

Lectures on the Thirty-nine Articles, delivered in Dublin, by Rev. T. Maguire, cloth,	$0 50
Do do half calf,	0 75
The Hidden Treasure; or, The Excellence of the Mass, by the Blessed Leonard of Port Maurice.....	0 25
Walsh's Map of Ireland, pocket form, cloth,	1 00
Do do do roan,	1 25
Do do on frame, varnished,	1 50

MARRIED.

Hanly—Christal.—On Tuesday, March 8, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by his Grace Archbishop Hughes, William J. Hanley, Esq., of Lexington, Kentucky, to Miss M. A. Christal, daughter of Michael Christal, Esq., of New York.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Saturday evening, March 5th, at the early age of 25 years, Elizabeth Mary McGee, the beloved wife of James Edward McGee, Esq., and only child of Eugene Riordan, Esq., of Brooklyn. She was a fervent Catholic, a model daughter, and a model wife. May she rest in peace, and may God comfort her disconsolate father and the young husband who, in less than a year, received her as his bride, saw her a mother, and laid her in her coffin!

Died, on the 24th ult., Daniel Kelly, a native of Cabra, Bridge Mayo, Newry, Ireland, and brother-in-law of Daniel O'Connor, Esq, 42 West Seventeenth street, at whose residence he had been residing since the demise of his beloved wife, which occurred some nine months ago. We learn that he made certain testamentary dispositions which provide for what his purse was ever open to—the several Catholic Benevolent Institutions of this city and Brooklyn. He preserved most perfectly all his faculties to the very last breath, and expired without the least indication of struggle or convulsion, and as if he had only fallen into a gentle sleep.—*Requiescat in pace.. Amen.*

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

THE WATERFALL.

Down across the green and sunny meadow,
Where the grass hangs thick with glistening dew,—
In the birch-wood's flickering light and shadow,
Where between green leaves the sun shines through,—

Plunging deeper in the wood's dark coolness,
Where the path grows rougher and more steep,
Where the trees stand thick in leafy fulness,
And the moss lies green on shadow's deep:—

Hark! the wind amid the tree-tops rushing
In a sudden gust along the hills!—
No,—the leaves are still,—'tis water gushing
From some hidden haunt of mountain rills.

Upward through the rugged pathway struggling,
Loud and louder yet the music grows
Near and nearer still the waters gurgling
Guides me where o'er moss-grown rocks it flows.

Breathless, for its welcome coolness thirsting
On I haste, led by the rushing sound,
Till upon my full sight sudden bursting
Lo! the forests hidden treasure found!

See, the gathered waters madly leaping,
Plunging from the rocks in headlong chase
Boiling, eddying, whirling, downward sweeping
All that meets them in their foaming race!

From the broken waters riseth ever
Fresh and cool, a soft and cloud-like spray;
And where through the boughs slant sunbeams quiver
On the mist the sudden rainbows play.

On a branch high o'er the torrent swinging
Sits a bird, with joyful swelling throat;—
Only to the eye and heart he's singing;
Through the roar below I hear no note.

All the forest seems as if enchanted,
Seems to lie in wondrous stillness bound;
Hushed its voices, silenced and supplanted,
Interwoven with this ceaseless sound.

Gazing on the whirl of waters meeting
Dizzy with its rush, Island and stream,
Till it almost seems my own heart's beating,
And no more the voice of mountain stream.

[From the Kinckerbocker.]

IDLE WORDS.

O idle words!
Why will ye never die,
But float forever in the sky,
Dimming the stars that shine in memory,
Destroying hope and causing love from earth to flee,
Ill-omened birds.

O idle words!
Preying upon the heart,
Leaving with wounds a deadly smart;
Expiring breath that taints the very air,
Will ye forever leave your victims to despair,
Ill-omened birds.

O idle words!
How many are the tears
That ye have caused to flow: the fears
Ye have begot and made to mountains grow,
Crushing the innocent beneath a weight of wo,
Ill-omened birds.

O idle words!
Your flight is ever on,
In heaven darkening the sun;
By weary journeyings without delay,
To wend your dreary way unto the judgment-day,
Ill-omened birds.

THE SACRAMENT OF PENANCE.

A LECTURE BY THE REV. P. REILLY, PRESIDENT OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

The Rev. Mr. Reilly has been delivering a Course of Lectures in St. Mary's Church, Wilmington, Del. We are indebted to the Delaware *State Journal and Statesman* for the following report of the Rev. gentleman's last lecture, which was on the Sacrament of Penance:

No subject, the lecturer observed, could be more important than that which treats of the forgiveness of sin. If there were no sin, there would be no hell. The person free from sin is certain of admittance into heaven. It is sin alone that can cause our exclusion from heaven. As only few are so perfect as to preserve to death their baptismal innocence, the great majority need pardon of sin, before they can hope for admission into heaven. Sin is an offence against God, and God alone can forgive it. To be able to forgive it He sent His Eternal Son into the world to assume our nature, and in this nature suffer and make atonement for sin. It is only in consideration of this atonement God forgives any sin. So far the Catholic doctrine of the forgiveness of sin accords with that of the principal demonstrations of Protestants. The Catholic Church teaches that as God is Supreme, He is free to appoint whatever mode He pleases for the forgiveness of sin. No one can dictate to Him, or limit Him to any particular way. She teaches also that He has appointed the Sacrament of Penance for the pardoning of sin, and consequently ordered all sinners to have recourse to it.

Penance consists of Contrition, Confession implying the priestly absolution, and Satisfaction. These three, whenever possible, are absolutely necessary for obtaining pardon. Contrition is a real, sincere sorrow, produced in the heart of the sinner, by the grace of God making the heart detest sin, and resolve to avoid it in future. The sinner who is not thus sorry, is incapable of pardon. Satisfaction is a reparation, as far as possible, of any injury done to another by sin, and a performance of some religious or penitential act, such as saying certain prayers, giving an alms, fasting, &c., as evidence to God of their will to repair the injury. When the sinner has defrauded or otherwise injured his neighbor, and is able to repay or repair the injury, and will not do so, he is incapable of pardon. The Church has no power to pardon such a sinner. But when the sinner is truly sorry, and will make reparation for all injuries done to his neighbor, and applies to the priest for pardon, confessing candidly all his sins, the priest has the power from God to pardon such a sinner.

The Catholic Church declares her own testimony to be sufficient to establish this, as God's word is pledged for the truth of her testimony. But besides this ample evidence, the Catholic can appeal to the Sacred Scriptures, and show in them unequivocal authority for this doctrine of the Church. In the 16th chapter of St. Matthew, our Lord said to Peter: "I will give to thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth it shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, it shall be loosed in heaven." And the power of binding or loosing promised then to Peter, was promised in the 18th chapter to all the Apostles. The keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, fairly interpreted, denote the power of pardoning sin. Nothing but sin can close or lock heaven against us. The key that opens what is locked by sin, must be able to remove or pardon sin. The power of loosing and binding implies the same power to pardon. For our Lord did not intend to appoint his ministers civil magistrates, with power of imprisoning and freeing from prison the bodies of men.

The power here promised in figurative language was actually given after our Lord's death and resurrection, in plain language without any figure, "Whose sins you forgive they are forgiven them." These are the words of the Son of God. They are clear, comprehensive, and afford all the evidence that can be required that God gave to his Apostles the power of pardoning. Why would our Lord say he empowered the Apostles to pardon sin if he did not thus empower them? Do not those who deny that God gave this power, make God a mere man—and a discreditable man too—one who says he gives what he does not mean to give, or what he ought not, or could not give? But are sinners wiser than our Saviour, or better acquainted with what He gives, or ought not to give, than Himself? He says he gives to His Apostles the power of pardoning sin, and many sinners now say He did not give any such power. Others again, not so bold, admit He gave this power to His Apostles, but that He did not intend it to be extended to their successors. But where is their authority for this limit? If their successors were to preach, to babtize, and to administer the Lord's Supper, why not also possess and exercise this power of pardoning? The words with which our Lord prefaced the imparting of this power, show that it was not to be limited to the Apostles, but to be transmitted to their successors "As the Father hath send me I also send you." As the power He brought from heaven was not to remain with Him, and ascend with Him to heaven, so this power He gives the Apostles was not to be limited to them, and cease on earth with them, but to descend to their successors with whom our Lord promised to be until the end of time.—Matthew, chap. 28.

But why should it be supposed to be limited to the Apostles—most of these were to die soon, and all within the first century? Are we to suppose that our Saviour appointed one way for pardoning the sinners of the first century, and another way for all other sinners. It is not thus that God makes his appointments—they are not so temporary. The Apostles were nothing more to Him than the first ministers of His Church. It was not for them He appointed Sacraments, or instituted rites. They were made His agents to carry out His merciful designs in favor of all who would be willing to be delivered from sin. They were sent by Him to establish His Church which was to endure, and to teach, as long as time would last, "all things whatsoever He had commanded them." The power of pardoning sin as given to them was to be given to their successors, and they accordingly transmitted it, and taught all their followers this doctrine. It is for this reason that we find the faithful, in every age, having recourse to their clergy, confessing their sins, and asking for pardon. This is manifest from the history of the Church in every age. Tertullian in the second century, Origen and Cyprian in the third, Ambrose and Chrysostom in the fourth, and Augustin, &c., in the fifth—all the greatest lights and organs of the Church, in her early days, write of confession as the means of reconciling the sinner with God. In the second century, the Church condemned the Montanists, who taught that the Church ought not to pardon certain grievous crimes; and in the third century she condemned Novatus and Novatian as heretics, for denying that she had power of pardoning certain sins. Nothing in Church History can there be more clearly established than that the Church of the first centuries claimed to possess, and exercise the delegated power of pardoning sin.

Now Confession, which necessarily springs from the possession of this power, carries with it incontestable evidence of its divine origin. It is an act so painful, so mortifying and humiliating to the sinner, that no authority less than that of God himself could enforce it. It is a plain, clear, full, and sorrowful acknowledgment to the confessor of every sin, whether private or public, whether of desire or act or omission—there must be no concealment, when any sin is concealed, none are pardoned. Such a rite is so repugnant to the pride and self-love of the sinner, that no reflecting person can believe it possible to introduce it into a church, and establish it as it is established in the Catholic Church, by any power or authority less than that of God.

If it had not been ordained by our Saviour, and established by the Apostles, it never could be introduced in the second or any succeeding century. If we suppose that the Apostles did now establish it, and that some innovator undertook to introduce it in the second or third or some succeeding century, would not such an innovator be at once opposed and condemned by those who valued their religion more than their lives? Would not those who lived prepared to die in defence of the doctrine delivered to them, condemn any attempt to change that doctrine—to add to it what they never knew to belong to it? Would not the champions of the truth say in the words of St. Paul: "Though we, or an angel from heaven, preach to you a Gospel besides that which we have preached to you, let him be anathema?" Can we suppose that all the faithful ceased at once to be faithful, and accepted error, and such an error as had nothing to recommend it? Church History is filled with instances of attempts at innovation, and with the condemnation of the innovators as heretics, and their doctrines as heresies. There is no feature more visible in the history of the Church than her constant enforcement of uniformity, and her opposition to novelty or change. Every reader of ecclesiastical history knows the efforts made by the Popes, in the second and third centuries, to oblige the Bishops of Asia Minor to celebrate the festival of Easter on the same day on which the rest of the Church celebrated it, and their persevering unwillingness to alter the time approved by the Apostle John. The warm controversy that arose regarding rebaptizing those baptized by heretics, proves also the opposition to change. Can we then suppose that the Church, which constantly opposed every other novelty, would accept the novelty of confession, and that no Priest or Bishop, or layman would raise his voice against it—that all members of the Church, good and bad, lay and clerical, would henceforth confess all their sins as a necessary condition of pardon, and that no historian took any notice of this extraordinary revolution in religion? Those who persuade themselves that our Lord did not enjoin confession on the sinner are obliged to swallow down a number of absurd suppositions and impossibilities. In the Catholic theory there is nothing incredible or inconsistent, and the constant and harmonious working of the system for eighteen hundred years is no slight proof of its truth. An erroneous system, or an imposture, could not stand for such a time.

THE CHILDREN AND THE PROSELYTIZERS.

BROOKLYN, February 25, '59.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Sir:—While the various Protestant churches of this country are wrangling about slavery and matters of doctrine and discipline, thus proving that the Divine Spirit is not with them, the Catholic Church is silently and steadily progressing in the fulfilment of the mission she received from her heavenly founder. The spirit of inquiry, for which the American people are proverbial, leads them to examine for themselves the teachings of this Church, which the enemies of truth have misrepresented for eighteen hundred years, and this examination dispels the old stereotyped calumnies which have been so formidable for the reason that they were taken for granted, and strengthened by repetition. The conversion of such men as Drs. Brownson and Ives has had a powerful effect in stimulating inquiry into the principles of Catholicity, among men whose prejudices had previously precluded any examination, but whose curiosity had now become excited to learn something of a religion which could draw two such minds into its service.

Thus we see that as in the case of St. Paul the greatest enemies of the Church are sometimes made instruments in the hands of God to extend its saving influence by demonstrating the divinity of its origin and authority. But while we may rejoice over these evidences of God's goodness in watching over and perfecting the work of His Church, we must co-operate with Him, and by our actions prove that we have the truth in us. The good example of Catholics will have far more effect in extending the fold of Christ in these days than either teaching or preaching, and we should endeavor to impress this truth on the minds of our children that they be not unworthy of the deposit of faith—the most precious of gifts bestowed on man by a merciful God. We should teach our children to value the gift of faith more than their lives, for what is life worth without faith which alone displays to us the beauties of the unseen world, and gives us hope beyond the grave, a hope shrouded in no cloud of uncertainty or veiled in no mists of obscurity, but a bright and glorious hope, revealing to us a paradise prepared for our reception, if we but carry out the principles of our faith here on earth.

The evil one is not idle in this country, and it is among our innocent and unsuspecting children that he expects to reap a rich harvest. Various, and cunning as various, are his devices for this object; he has numerous human agents, some of whom, led away by his insinuating whispers, work with an energy and sincerity worthy of a better cause, but this very sincerity only increases the danger of our little ones and renders their capture much easier. What child's heart will not warm to the kind words, the benign smile, the fatherly or motherly caresses, or even the little Sunday school present, which these agents know so well how to make use of in the work of seducing little ones from the faith of Christ. Ah! how the evil one must chuckle over their success; and, on the other hand, how the angels weep over it, for every one they gain is perhaps a soul lost to Christ, and may leave a seat vacant in Heaven, and alas! we know that too often are they successful. An examination of the record of the Five Points Mission Houses, and the Newsboys' Lodging House, without counting the influence of the numerous Sunday schools throughout the city, would convince the most skeptical of their success. Hundreds of Catholic children are yearly seduced from the faith of their fathers in this city, and will probably grow up the worst enemies of the Church that regenerated them at the baptismal font; her greatest enemies have ever been her rejected children. The faith of these children is gradually undermined until the whole structure tumbles down and error takes its place. Let parents, then, be vigilant over the faith and morals of their children, and send them to the Catholic schools and Sunday schools where their faith will be confirmed, so that they can transmit it to posterity in its purity. I commend this subject to the consideration of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, knowing that its mission is among the poor and lowly, with whom error, when clothed in the mantle of charity, is most successful.

J. D. C.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Ireland begins to stir on the "Reform" question.—The Chancellor's scampish son.—The diploma swindle.—Report of the Irish Branch of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith.—Trial of Black for the murder of his wife.—Publication.—Trinity College election.—Rumored elevation of Archbishop Cullen to the dignity of Cardinal.—Mr. Lever elected M. P. for Galway.

DUBLIN, February 11, 1859.

We in Ireland are beginning to stir ourselves about Reform. A great many people will say 'tis time for us, seeing that the people of England, with sturdy Jonn Bright at their head, have been giving expression to their feelings on the subject all over the country. But the truth of it is the Irish people are sick of agitation, nothing has come of it this long time; and, besides, they have been too often humbugged by political adventurers "agitating" themselves into place and power at their expense, to be in any great hurry to stir themselves at every clap-trap cry. They are, however, now beginning to do something. A few meetings have been held in some parts of the country in favor of Reform, including a measure of Tenant Right—extension of the franchise and protection for the tenant in the exercise of it by means of the ballot. A requisition is in course of signature in the city calling on the Lord Mayor to convene a public meeting for the purpose of giving the citizens an opportunity of speaking out on the subject; and a general meeting of the electors and non-electors of the county of Tipperary will be held on next Monday, at which it will be discussed. This is expected to be a very great demonstration. The O'Donoghoe of the Glens, one of the representatives of the county, will be entertained at a public banquet in the evening.

Since the world began the best and greatest have occasionally been the unhappy fathers of scampish sons. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, it seems, is not a bit better off in this respect than many who have gone before him. At the College street Police-office the other day, while the rogues and pickpockets and bullies and outcasts were being disposed of according to law, two young men with up-all-night faces were produced in the custody of the police (as the newspaper reports say), charged with having between the hours of three and four, A. M., that morning, wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously deprived the hall-door of the house No. 23 Fitzwilliam square of one brass knocker, value £2. One of the young gentlemen who answered to the name of "Joseph Napier," subsequently turned out to be a son of the Lord Chancellor; and his com-

panion was a relative of the present Master of the Rolls. The constable said, please his Worship, as he was proceeding on his "beat" between the hours of two and three o'clock that morning, his attention was attracted by seeing two figures on the steps of the house No. 23, and hearing some parties a-laughing and going on. He proceeded in the direction of the house and observed the prisoner Napier a-twisting of the knocker, and the other prisoner standing on the steps with his hands in his pockets a-laughing at him. The witness then described the peculiar process, known in this country as "wrenching a knocker," which was successfully performed by the prisoner Napier, before witness reached the party. They wasn't very drunk, he said, and they came along quiet to the Station House. The worthy magistrate, looking severely at the prisoners, asked what they had to say for themselves. The Chancellor's offspring replied that he had nothing to say, except that he did it; whilst the second young hopeful said he merely did the looking on part. I should have stated that the knocker in question was the property of an eminent counsel, and it must strike a person as being thoughtful of the young fellows to give a member of the legal profession the preference. His Worship said he would fine each of the prisoners £3, and that if they could not pay it he would send them to gaol for fourteen days. The prisoners being fortunately in funds paid the fines and took themselves away.

The two Englishmen, John Edward Proterol and Evans Reeves, who, as your readers have been already informed by me, were committed for trial on the charge of having obtained a diploma by false pretences from the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, were up before the Judges at the Commission this week. Your readers will remember that Reeves representing himself to be Proterol, passed an examination before the Medical Board in Dublin, and obtained a diploma, which he transferred to his friend Proterol, who practised in London on the strength of it. An arrangement was entered into, it seems, between the officers of the Crown, who took on themselves the prosecution of the prisoners, the Board of the College of Physicians, and the counsel for the prisoners that the latter should plead guilty to the indictment charging them with conspiracy to obtain the diploma by fraud, on being allowed out on their own recognizances to appear when called on, to receive sentence; the diploma which had been obtained in such a funny manner to be given up to be cancelled. The Officers of the Crown and the authorieties of the College say they think the ends of justice will be sufficiently answered by adopting this course. The public, however, as I understand, is of opinion that four years' penal servitude would do these clever individuals all the good in the world. Reeves, who stood the examination, and won the diploma for Proterol, is a thin, delicate, intellectual looking man, who is reputed to have obtained diplomas for many friends under similar circumstances, while Proterol is a fat comfortable looking party, whom nobody would suspect of having much brains. He is said to have been very popular in the district in London where he carried on business. Having pleaded guilty and entered into recognizance to appear when called on to receive judgment, the two worthies were discharged from custody.

The Irish Branch of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith has just published the report of its receipts and disbursements for the year 1858, by which it appears that the total received during that period in Ireland is (in round numbers) £17,244; and that out of this there were paid by the order of the Council of Paris to several missions and dioceses a sum of £16,273, the balance being made up of incidental expenses. We are informed by the report that the Central Councils of Paris and of Lyons reserve to themselves the exclusive right of allocating the grants to the several missions throughout the world; but that they have always been most generous in the distribution of the funds to those Foreign Missions in which Irishmen form a great portion of the Catholic population, having for many years past allocated annually £40,000 to those countries in which the majority of the Catholics are either Irish or the children of Irish parents. Irish Catholics are therefore reminded that, while contributing to the Association for the Propagation of the Faith, they are receiving a tenfold return in favor of their exiled fellow-countrymen. The Catholics of the arch diocese of Dublin contributed during the twelve months £3,606, more than twice that of any other diocese in Ireland. The diocese which contributed the next largest amount is that of Kildare and Leighlin, which sent forward £1,320 in the course of the year. The smallest sum, £71, has been contributed in the diocese of Achonry.

Thomas Black, the house painter, who had been committed for trial on a charge of having murdered his wife, has been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

Mr. Duffy, of Wellington quay, is about to publish a cheap edition of Butler's Lives of the Saints. The work will be issued in twelve monthly volumes at three shillings each, and will be illustrated with a number of engravings on steel.

The election of a member to represent the University of Dublin in Parliament, in the room of Mr. Hamilton, appointed permanent Secretary to the Treasury, took place to-day. Mr. Whiteside, the Attorney-General for Ireland, was elected without opposition. The proceedings were not marked by so great a display of blackguardism on the part of the students as these young gentlemen usually indulge in on such occasions.

A report has reached the city that the most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, will be very shortly made a Cardinal, and that in future he will reside permanently in Rome. However much the Catholic inhabitants rejoice at having this dignity conferred on his Grace, they cannot at the same time but experience deep regret at being deprived of the presence amongst them of one whom they so venerate and love.

The address of the Irish Bar to the venerable Baron Pennefather, on his retirement from the Bench, was presented to him yesterday in the Library of the Four Courts. The old man, who, as I have remarked before, is totally blind, seemed much affected during the proceeding.

Intelligence has just reached town by telegraph that Mr. Lever has been elected M. P. for Galway without opposition, Sir Thomas Redington, who was also a candidate, having resigned in his favor in compliance with the unanimous wish of the electors. Mr. Lever was proposed by the Rev. Father Daly, the patriotic Parish Priest of Galway.

DUBLINER.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Emperor's speech.—Napoleon's motto still the same.—If the Empire be peace, peace also is the Empire.—England giving up her superiority.—The English alliance to be preserved.—He forgets one of his judges but the omission is supplied by the Count de Morny.—The Count's speech eminently peaceful; received with cheers.—The "war" press exasperated.—Napoleon III. and Italy.—A smart stroke of the Moldo-Wallachians.—A Russian Princess with two husbands.—Cochin-China.—The Djeddah massacre. Interesting decision.

PARIS, February 10th, 1859.

The ear of Europe has been awaiting with intense anxiety the words of France spoken through the medium of the Imperial lips. They have at last gone forth and their effect has been to give general confidence in the continuance of the Emperor's wise policy. The Emperor avows his determination to stick to his motto: *L'Empire c'est la paix.* The Empire shall still be peace, and the Emperor is wise in saying so, for, as a lately suppressed pamphlet declared, *peace* is also the Empire. The people that placed Napoleon III. where he is, can take him thence, and history gives ample proof that they are expert in putting an end to disagreeable dynasties. The French people are now unanimous in deprecating war, and the army alone adheres to a war policy, but history has also shown that in France no army is sufficiently numerous to struggle against the popular strength when it is once aroused. Nor would the dangers of such a policy be only internal. A few years of hostilities would soon show us France standing alone against combined Europe. England, Napoleon's ally, who only tolerates him because she durst not at present do otherwise, would be ready to give him the dispatching dagger-stroke when she saw the Emperor commencing to totter. The policy which Napoleon III. has pursued has raised France to the first place among the nations; acting in her name, he is now the arbiter of all Europe. He has developed her military, naval and industrial resources to an extent never reached by any of her preceding rulers. He has humbled her old rival England so much that she has abdicated her position of leader in Europe, and now only asks to be let alone, bargaining to let the Continent settle its own affairs. Is he going to undo all this glorious work for the purpose of aggrandizing Sardinia, or slicing out a kingdom for a cousin who is a nullity? Logical inference says no. It is true that the possession of power often turns the heads of more than ordinary men, and absolution engenders irascibility, but, I hope, that Louis Napoleon will continue to show himself much more than an ordinary man, for if he allows himself to be dragged into the path into which the friends of revolution and his own direst enemies are seeking to drive, I would not give the Empire many years to live. The man who has been able to vanquish the strong temptation to take a vulgar revenge of England, and to become her ally for the purpose of slowly, surely, and gloriously avenging the fall of his great uncle, will astonish the thinking world much if he listens to the perturbation of Europe. The Emperor, in his speech, shows that the preservation of the English Alliance is a fixed part of his policy. In concluding his discourse he said that he, like all rulers, had for his last judges, God, his conscience, and posterity. He forgot a very important judge: the opinion of his cotemporaries. This omission seems to have been remarked by the Imperial speaker, for the next day M. de Morny, the President of the Legislative Bodies, in his speech supplied the omission. M. de Morny's speech was still more pacific and reassuring than that of the Emperor, and was loudly applauded. The Exchange on which the false announcement of a declared armed neutrality, on the part of England, had a depressing effect, recovered its equanimity. The journals who advocate war interpret the speech of the Emperor to favor their views, but not being able by any chicanery to distort that of M. de Morny, they attack him with their wonted ferocity.

The Pamphlet, entitled *Napoleon III. and Italy*, which I announced in my last, furnishes the newspapers with matter for the present. There is nothing to warrant the official origin attributed to this Pamphlet. It is very respectful when it mentions the Pope, but under its garb of suavity the cloven foot is seen sticking out very remarkably. The writer proposes as the remedy for the alleged difficulties in Italy, a federation of the various Italian States under the presidency of the Pope. This is by no means a very clever scheme to deprive the Vicar of Christ on earth of his patrimony and his independence.

The Principalities are likely to give the great Powers considerable diplomatic work for some time yet. While Queen Victoria was announcing that a convention had been agreed upon reorganizing the principalities on a satisfactory basis, the Moldo-Wallachians were engaged in preparing another little Gordian Knot for the diplomatists. It was agreed at the Congress of Paris, in the first instance, that the Moldo-Wallachians should have a government in accordance with the popular wish. The people almost unanimously declared in favor of the administrative and legislative union of the two principalities, Moldavia and Wallachia, but owing to the intrigues of Austria, England, and Turkey, the desire of the people was defeated and the declaration of the Congress of Paris a dead letter. It was arranged that each principality should have a Hospodar, elected by the people. Colonel Alexander Couza has been elected by the Moldavians as their Hospodar, and subsequently by the Wallachians as theirs. This is an emphatic declaration of the desire for union. It remains to see how diplomacy will solve this new difficulty. Turkey will no doubt refuse to confirm the election, but it is hard to say on what grounds, as the son of any born Moldavian or Wallachian is eligible to the hospodorate in both or either of the principalities. If the election of the double Hospodar should be declared null in consequence of ineligibility, what is to prevent the Moldavians and Wallachians from repeating the same trick in favor of another candidate? This question of the Principalities will give diplomacy some trouble yet. This comes of trying to keep Turkey together.

Correspondents of "war feeling" journals have been marrying Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia to the Grand Duchess, Maria Nicolaievna, widow of the Duke de Luchtembery, eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas and sister to Alexander II. The well informed writer at Turin was not aware when he projected this alliance that the Grand Duchess married the Prussian Count Strogonoff morganatically some years since.

The latest news from the Cochin-Chinese expedition is that the attack of Hue, the capital of the Empire of Annam, would be made about the end of the present month. The troops are in excellent health and spirits. The persecution of the Christians was still continued by the Emperor who was making preparations for the defence of his capital. The steamer *Pregent* had been sent to aid the missionaries. The Vicar-Apostolic and successor of Mgr. Melchior was likely to follow his predecessor in the path of martyrdom. He has taken to the mountains where the emissaries of the tyrant are on his track. Detachments are sent out in every direction in the hope of meeting him. It is to be hoped that the next news will inform us of the fall of Hue, and the end of the persecution by the Pagan tyrant of Annam.

Two of the persons implicated in the massacre of Christians at Djeddah have been put to death.

A decision interesting to Catholics has been given by one of the law-courts during the week. It has been decided that a husband cannot refuse a religious marriage to his wife if she demand it. Your readers are, no doubt, aware that people are twice married in France: religiously and civilly. =.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The good time past.—John Bull's two articles.—The Queen's speech and the Imperial discourse.—J. B. considers the Emperor's speech as peaceful.—The alleged Imperial pamphlet.—India.—Lord Clyde's blunders.—Parliamentary summary, &c., &c.

LONDON, February 10, 1859.

There was a time when burly John Bull would take very little interest in the declarations of foreign potentates. The words of his sovereign and the actions of his parliament were then sufficient to ease his mind on any subject, and he would have laughed contemptuously at the idea that any other sovereign than the English, and any other parliament but that of England, could hold the destinies of Europe. When England spoke the whole world listened, and Europe jumped. This was in that good old time when one Englishman could beat six Frenchmen — before the Eastern War. Now, however, John has two rulers, one domestic and one foreign, and he watches the actions and listens to the words of his extraneous master with much greater anxiety and attention than those of the excellent lady who presides over his domestic destinies. John was certainly anxious to hear what the Queen had to say, but her speech did not satisfy. He knew there was a passage, not exactly behind the throne but over the way there, at the other side of the channel, and that he had to wait for news from that quarter to know if he might carry on his little business, without interruption for the present. Well, the Emperor has spoken, and we are all unanimous here with regard to the pacific tenor of his speech. Some are of opinion that the Emperor was not without hostile designs, as regards Austria, but that the unmistakeable manner in which the French people have shown their dislike for war, the representations of the deputies from the provinces, and the exceedingly uncourteous reception given by the Parisians to the Sardinian Princess and her husband, known among the people as M. Plon-Plon, have induced him to draw in his horns, at least for the present.

The pamphlet entitled *Napoleon the Third and Italy* attributed to M. de la Gueronniera and said to be an Imperial inspiration, is also looked upon as pacific. I cannot believe that such Utopian views as are put forward in it have emanated from the Imperial mind, nor do I see anything to warrant the conclusion that they have, which is, however, the general belief here. When I say that it is generally believed I am not exactly correct. I should rather say that a general pretence is made to believe it. Were it warlike its imperial origin would not be believed, but as it assumes the very unwarranted premises, that a revolution would occur in the States of the Church, if the French and Austrian troops were withdrawn, and arguing from that point of view, hints at the regulation of the affairs of the Holy See by a Congress of the great Powers, it naturally finds favor here and it suits Mr. J. B.'s anti-Papal proclivities to swallow the assertion that the whole pamphlet was dictated and a portion of it written by the Emperor Napoleon.

Affairs in India seem to be what is popularly called "the old way always." There is much clamor in India about the manner in which the Indian campaign has been conducted by Lord Clyde. He is said to have made a series of egregious blunders. There must be something wrong somewhere, for we were informed months

ago that his plan was to draw a cordon around the insurgents, and, gradually narrowing its circumference, to hem them in completely. But, notwithstanding all this, Tanta Topee goes where he lists, and Feroze Shah, who was looked upon as perfectly caged, has by some unaccountable means succeeded in getting clear and effecting a junction with the troops of Tantia. The Nena Sahib is still less caught than ever. Lord Clyde has had a fall from his horse and dislocated his shoulder. A riot took place at Poonap in which the principal actors were the Royal Artillery and the 86th, an Irish regiment. One man was killed and some half dozen wounded.

The proceedings in Parliament are uninteresting, and everybody is puzzled to find what is the very important business for which the great question of Reform has to wait. The answer to the address has been read in both Houses. A new writ has been issued for the University of Dublin, in the room of Mr. G. Hamilton, appointed permanent Secretary to the Treasury. Lord Stanley said that he would call attention to the state of Indian finance on Monday next, and Sir J. Trelawney gave notice that he would move for leave to bring in his bill for the abolition of Church Rates, on Tuesday. Mr. Gladstone having accepted the Chief-Commissionership of the Ionian Islands since his election, a new writ has been issued for the University of Oxford. On the subject of Reform, Mr. Duncombe asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill in that sense before the end of the month. Mr. Disraeli answered that it was not in his power to fix the day, but taking a general view of what is likely to be the course of the Session, it was his intention not only to bring it before Parliament, but to have the opinion of the House taken on it before Easter. Mr. Bright said that what the public desired was time to consider the bill before the second reading, and he asked if the Chancellor could not fix a day or name some day during the week when he would fix a day. Disraeli declared that it was not in his power to fix a day, but that he would give fair notice of its introduction and take care that between the introduction and the second reading there should be sufficient time for the necessary consideration of the subject. W.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of Wm. Smith O'Brien, Esq., in Washington. —His reception in Washington. — His visit to the Senate and House of Representatives.—Adjournment of Congress.—Hurrying Bills through. — Rumored change of the President's policy.—Defeat of the "$30,-000,000 bill"—The late homicide.—Illness of the Postmaster General.—Bishop McGill and Bishop Timon at St. Matthew's Church.—Death of John Marron, Esq.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1859.

The Hon. William Smith O'Brien arrived here in the cars from Baltimore on Tuesday evening, at about 7 o'clock. He was met at the Railroad depot by a large number of friends, among whom was conspicuous his fellow "countryman" and companion in exile, John Mitchell, Esq. As soon as the excitement attendant on alighting from the cars had subsided, he rode off in a carriage in waiting for him, with Mr. Mitchell and one or two others, followed by the crowd, to Mr. Mitchell's residence, close to the Capitol. Here were, awaiting his presence, a select number of guests by special invitation, who greeted him with their warmest respects. In the meantime, news of Mr. O. Brien's presence in the city had reached both Houses of Congress, then in session, many members of which, without distinction of party, repaired to Mr. Mitchell's residence forthwith, and congratulated him in the kindest manner on his visit to the United States. In about two hours afterwards he accompanied General Shields and others to the Senate, and was then introduced to nearly every member of that distinguished body, and who crowded around him in groups, leaving nearly every seat but that of the Vice-President vacant for half an hour. In fact, he was the "lion" of the evening, and by his sociable and gentlemanly demeanor, for which the Irish gentleman everywhere is characterized, won for himself, at first sight, the respect of the entire Senate.

On Wednesday, the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, introduced Mr. O'Brien to the floor of the House of Representatives, and here, also, he was, if possible, paid still greater respect than what he received the night previous in the Senate. He dined on Wednesday with Mr. Stephens and a number of select friends, since when he has been off and on in attendance on both Houses. It was a quarter after 3 o'clock this morning when he retired from the House of Representatives, in company with General Shields, who has acted as his attendant friend since his arrival in our city. There is before Mr. O'Brien a cheering time during his journey to the South and West, for I infer from the number of cards which I have seen Senators and Members hand him in both Houses, that their invitations to sojourn with them for a short time during his travels are pretty extensive. Mr. O'Brien cannot return to Ireland without taking with him a most favorable impression of the United States and their people, for I will venture to say that no distinguished foreigner has had the same degree of unalloyed friendship conferred upon him as Mr. O'Brien will have by the time he returns to your city. I say God speed his way and send him safe back to his family and dear native land.

Both Houses were in session last night, and until they adjourned at noon to-day, with the exception of an hour's recess for breakfast. As might be expected during night sessions, towards the close of every Congress, nothing but confusion, uncertainty and uproar, in the House, was, it seemed, the *special* order of the fillibustering members. Much anxiety was manifested all through the night by the Secratary of the Treasury for the fate of his revenue scheme, which came from the Senate in the form of an amendment to the "Omnibus Bill," authorizing him to reissue twenty millions of Treasury notes. At four o'clock this morning, the amendment was defeated by a vote of 92 to 93, but it was reconsidered about 6 o'clock and went through by a small majority. This will probably prevent the call of a special session during the recess.

I have never witnessed a more unchangeable Congress than the one which gave up the ghost to-day. There has been no unity of action among the Democrats, but an eternal squalling about sectional issues, whether on the tariff or slavery, while the Republicans acted together in the utmost harmony. It would seem that if the conduct of the People's Representatives be taken as a criterion of their feelings for it, the Administration has lost the confidence of the whole country; for, as I have on many occasions heretofore stated would be the case, not one of its leading successors has met the concurrence of Congress. I learn from a source entitled to credit, that the President has it in contemplation to change his whole policy from what it heretofore has been, but on what particular points it is not yet definitively ascertained. The North is against his territorial policy, and the South is opposed to his scheme of specific duties. The $30,000,000 plot has fallen through, never again to appear upon the stage of partizan politics, and so on of all his other leading measures. His Cabinet, as I have before said, will have to be changed, for they are not in working order, and it is therefore self-evident, that a house divided against itself, cannot stand. We had a rumor in the early part of the week, that Mr. Toucey was about to be susperseded, but it wants confirmation.

I need hardly say a word on the dreadful homicide which was perpetrated here last Sunday, namely, the killing of P. B. Key, U. S. District Attorney, by the Hon. Daniel S. Sickles, of your city. The circumstances attending this lamentable occurrence are not fit for the columns of a Catholic paper, and I will therefore forbear reciting them. They are already sufficiently familiar with the reading public derived from other sources.

The Postmaster General is lying very low and is not expected to live. He was taken with an attack of pneumonia. I was correct some weeks since in stating that his Department would require about $7,000,000 to meet its deficiencies. An amendment to the "Omnibus Bill" relative to this Department, raising the rate of postage to five cents and abolishing the franking privelege, was defeated.

Bishop McGill, of Virginia, preached a most eloquent sermon on the Works of the True Church, at St. Matthew's, last Sunday, at the 11 o'clock Mass, and the venerable Bishop of Buffalo also preached at Verspers. There were many Protestants of distinction present at Bishop McGill's discourse, who, I have learned, were greatly pleased with both his manner and delivery, to say nothing of the force and clearness of his reasoning. Both of those venerable men appear in the enjoyment of good health. SIGMA.

P. S.—John Marron, Esq., third assistant Postmaster General, died this morning after only a day or two's sickness. Mr. Marron was a native of Ireland, and a most efficient public officer. *May his soul rest in peace.* S.

[Specially reported for the N. Y. TABLET.]

THE PROTESTANT CLAIM TO THE RIGHT OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT.

A LECTURE BY DR. IVES.

The last lecture of the Catholic Sunday Evening Course was delivered on last Sunday evening, by Dr. Ives, on the above subject. The audience was larger than on any previous occasion, which fact speaks well for the popularity of the Sunday Evening Lectures. The distinguished lecturer was applauded several times during the delivery; and the lecture was a most brilliant one.

Among those on the stand we noticed the Rev. Messrs. McNeirny and Preston, of the Cathedral; the Rev. Father ——, of St. Francis Xaviers; the Paulist Fathers, Fathers Hecker, Deshon and Baker, Dr. Brownson, and others.

Dr. Huntington came forward and said that, as this was the last lecture of the course, he would, in the name of Dr. Ives and himself, thank them for the cordial support they had given to the Catholic Sunday Evening Course. That laymen should lecture on subjects connected with religion, on Sunday evenings, on a day appropriated, as it were, to the clergy, might seem strange, and neither Dr. Ives nor himself would have done it without the approbation of the Archbishop. That approbation, they knew, his Grace had bestowed in the kindest manner, and at his suggestion, too, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Pittsburg had delivered the introductory to the course, and but for circumstances would have concluded it to-night.

For what he was now about to add, he alone was responsible, as he had not thought fit to consult his friend Dr. Ives in regard to it. He (Dr. H.) was well aware that for the approbation thus accorded by the ecclesiastical authorities to the Sunday Evening Course, and for the signal support given to it by the co-operation of a Bishop of the Church with two unpretending laymen, they were mainly indebted to the just esteem entertained by those authorities for an illustrious convert, who, in stepping down joyfully from an Episcopal throne among Protestants to become a simple and humble layman in the Catholic Church, had made the greatest sacrifice of worldly position to the claims of faith which in this Republican country any one could. (Applause.)

He would now offer his thanks to the Archbishop, the Right Rev. Bishop of Pittsburg, and to those Rev. Clergy who had aided their efforts, to the Teachers of Nativity School for their aid on the lecture nights, and to the audience generally.

Dr. Ives began by clearly explaining the state of the question in regard to the Right of Private Judgment. From that he passed on to historical illustrations of what Protestantism had done for that right, which consisted in trampling it under foot.

He then spoke of Wickliffe's wild preaching, which led the rabble on to deeds of blood and butchery; of Luther, Melanchton, Beza, Calvin, and all the heretics and apostates who condemned the private judgment of each other, and that Luther and Melanchton regretted the right of private judgment—"that the people were driven about by every wind of doctrine." He would ask why they complained if they allowed each one to judge for himself? The reason was obvious; those leaders meant that none should judge but themselves; that they were the only ones who should use the right of private judgment.

He would turn to England, and see the same acts of Protestants there as on the Continent. Protestant England boasted of the right of private judgment when she threw off the yoke of the Catholic Church He would look at the Poets under Elizabeth and he there saw some remains of Catholic truth which they could not forget, but afterwards a more mercenary era came, that era of the perjured William and Mary, when everything was written with an eye to the Throne on one hand, and a slave to an Apostate Church on the other. That poetry in this age was a drivelling slave—that the royal favor was given only to those who praised the Protestant King as the Angel of Liberty. Every one was crushed that would even attempt to think for himself. Dryden, the first Poet of the Kingdom, while he was a Protestant, was pre-eminently great—was lauded while he praises the crown, but when he becomes a Catholic he was an ass, a baboon, a fool, &c. Crashaw, also, one of the sweetest poets of his age, was, for no other reason than because he asserted the right of private judgment for himself, driven from his home, to find one amongst strangers. He spoke too much Catholic truth to suit Protestants. And you might search all the libraries in the land except one, and not find a copy of his works.

He referred to the great *Magna Charta* got under a Catholic King, which was stripped of its principal and saving rights by a Protestant Parliament, so that if the Queen of England became a Catholic she would lose her crown, no matter how much the throbbing heart within should speak. This was the right of private judgment given by Protestants. He would further allude to Protestant England and examine her penal code—her State persecutions—and his eyes would almost start from their sockets to see the records given—hundreds of Catholics thrown into prison—put on the rack—their hearts cut out before they were yet dead—innocent females put to death, or thrown into prison, perhaps for harboring poor Catholics, who were driven from their homes. And, again, as in Ireland, millions of poor Catholics deprived of their lands, which were given to Protestants, because they perjured themselves, and swore away their neighbors' property. But it may be said that these times are changed now; perhaps so! but he would ask how was it in Ireland, where hundreds of her agents were to be seen stealing into the cabins of the poor, telling them the most infamous lies, or feeding their ambition with bribes, trying to take them away from the faith of their fathers. How is it in India among the poor Hindoos? Has she taught them chastity, obedience, or humility? What says her mode of collecting taxes from them, or her treatment of the Catholic missionaries? Has it been changed in Sardinia, where she has stirred up dissension—put man against man—invented lies about her government—raised brother against brother? Are those the fields where she has done good, and where we are to look for a sample of her reformation? Is it at home, where her noblest sons have thought fit to leave her State religion? She has denounced them, and ever passed laws against them, and still worse, she has defamed them, and when her courts were appealed to, their decisions were such that the nation, even Protestant as it was, cried shame! shame! (Applause.)

He then spoke of England driving the Puritans from her shores as a sample of Protestant right to private judgment, and when he saw hundreds of Episcopalians seeking shelter among the Catholics of Maryland, or amongst the Quakers, then he could understand the right of private judgment as allowed by Protestants. It was simply to believe what each sect did itself. He quoted from Bancroft and Judge Story to show that Maryland was the first and only one of the colonies where the rights of conscience were protected, and where all found protection. Who was it, he would ask, that stood up in North Carolina for toleration but Gaston—the Catholic Gaston; and he would ask who would now stand up in New Hampshire for toleration, where penal laws are still in force? He might cite acts of bloodshed committed against Catholics because they attempted to assert the right of their private judgment on what some call this Protestant soil.

He would ask if the persecuting spirit could not be carried out with the tongue or the pen as well as with laws? If any excitement arose were not the most scandalous assertions made of Catholic practises and of her clergy? If a Protestant minister obeys the call of God and joins the Holy Catholic Church, does not the Protestant press hold him up to scorn, brand him as a maniac, a hypocrite, &c., but in such a shape as to screen themselves from law? He spoke of the cry of the people about the Pope and the Mortara affair, what an excitement they got up about it, when thousands of Catholic children in this country are torn from their parents, and made to conform to Protestant teaching. To be assured of this he had only to look into all our public institutions and see how they are managed, or had only to listen to the conversation of Protestants amongst themselves. He said it was only a few weeks ago since he overheard a conversation between two persons in a railroad car. They were speaking about a man that had been hanged, whether he was guilty or innocent, when one of them replied—"No matter whether he was guilty of the murder or not, he was a Catholic and that was enough to hang him."

Dr. Ives concluded his lecture, and the Catholic Sunday Evening Course, by a serious argumentative peroration on the rightful exercise of the Right of Private Judgment, in submitting to the authority of God, manifested through the Church.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTIONS.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION AT THE CONVENT OF MERCY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—On Saturday, the 26th ult., Miss Mary Meenan, in religion Sister Mary Petronella, made her solemn vows, which were received by the Rt. Rev. Dr. McFarland, who celebrated Mass and preached on the occasion. Immediately after the Holy Sacrifice Miss Mary Ellen Cummings and Miss Maria Rosa Marx were clothed in the religious habit and white veil, receiving the religious names of Sister Mary Margaret Aloysius, and Sister Mary Antonia. The Rt. Rev. Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Thomas Quin, and Rev. Peter Kelly, of the Cathedral.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION AT THE CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF MERCY, MANCHSTER, N. H.—On Monday, the 28th ult., Miss Ellen Shannon, in religion Sister Mary Gabriel; Miss Hannah Barry, Sister Mary Martha; Miss Anna Covenni, Sister Mary Anne, received the white veil and religious habit from the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Bacon, Bishop of Portland, assisted by the venerated pastor, Rev. William M'Donald. The Bishop delivered a most impressive discourse on the occasion.

We have seen a paragraph to the effect that an extensive Catholic college is about being erected in Syracuse, New York.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

THE YOUNG FRIENDS OF IRELAND.—We have before alluded to the fact that of the many celebrations with which St. Patrick's Day will be honored, none is more worthy than that of the Young Friends of Ireland, who give a grand Soiree at Niblo's Saloon, Broadway, the proceeds of which will be devoted to a most worthy institution—the House of the Good Shepherd—and we sincerely trust that it will be well attended. The house occupied at present by the Ladies of the Good Shepherd is much too small for the number of applicants whom they would wish to accommodate, and they cannot afford to rent a larger house at present, as their funds are not sufficient to do so. But we are confident that the Young Friends of Ireland will, from the proceeds of their soiree, enable them to do much they could not do before. The public may rest assured that no pains will be spared to make this Soiree a most agreeable and pleasant affair.

LECTURE AT THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.—The Reverend J. Donovan delivered a lecture on Sunday evening, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Mott street, on the necessity of combining a religious with a literary education. Taking as his text the beautiful words of our Lord, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven," the Rev. lecturer elucidated the subject of his most able and interesting discourse with his usual power and ability. The Church was thronged in every part, and the Rev. preacher was listened to with the most breathless attention. The success of the lecture delighted every heart present, to whom the interest of the noble society must be dear. We regret that the crowded state of our columns does not permit us to give an epitome of the able and interesting lecture.

A NEW DODGE.—Saturday, about half-past two o'clock, a lad presented a check to the Importers' and Traders' Bank, drawn, by a well known firm, for $237. The Teller paid him in gold, which he put in his pocket and left the bank. He had scarcely crossed the street before he was stopped by a man and accused of having presented a forged check. The man demanded the return of the money, which the lad, in the confusion of the moment, gave up, supposing him to be an officer of the bank. The lad immediately went and informed his employers, and they called at the bank to investigate the matter, when they were informed that the lad had not been stopped by any of the officers or employees of the bank, nor did they know anything about the matter except having received the check from the lad and paid him the gold therefor. The man who stopped the lad and got his money was nowhere to be found.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE STORM ON THE CITY HALL.—The former dilapidated condition of the City Hall from the Atlantic Telegraph fire was rendered still worse on Thursday night by the severe storm of snow and rain. The snow-water leaked through different parts of the roof not protected by the tarred canvass. The ceiling of the chamber of the Supervisors, which had previously been slightly damaged, was nearly ruined. Water began to pour through the ceiling of the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, which was newly frescoed just before the fire; but this leak was discovered in time to prevent any material damage.

ROBBING A BRAZILIAN.—Officer Kellmer arrested a man in Chatham street, on Wednesday evening, while making his escape from a person in pursuit. It turned out that he had broken into a room of an hotel in William street which was occupied by a Brazilian, and was helping himself to the jewelry and gold amounting to several thousand dollars from the Brazilian's trunk, which he had broken open. He was caught at the robbery by one of the employees of the hotel, when he tried to escape, but was arrested as related above. He was held for further examination.

ROBBING HIS MOTHER.—A young scamp was arrested in Brooklyn, last week, on suspicion of being a thief. It appeared on examination that he had robbed his mother of a gold watch and some money last January. He was discharged because the mother, not wishing to have him sent to the State prison, would make no charge against him.

FIRES.—The Public School in Thirty-fifth street was discovered on fire on Thursday morning. Before the firemen could extinguish the flames, the building was damaged to the amount of $1,000.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The other day, the President of the United States Life Insurance Company, in the matter of a suit on a policy, put in as an answer the novel idea that a man's interest in the life insurance of his wife was of the nature of a bet, and could not be collected; or, in fact, that a man has no legal interest in such a policy. The Directors of the Company met, and unanimously repudiated this action, directing their attorney at once to withdraw that portion of the defence.

AMERICAN HORSES FOR EUROPE.—The steamer *City of Washington*, which sailed from this port on Thursday last, for Liverpool, took out three horses for Mr. Ten Broeck, and three for Mr. Harlan, all intended for the English racing turf. One of those belonging to Mr. Ten Broeck cost $7,500.

Tobacco chewers will be gratified to learn that free white girls are now employed in the Virginia factories, to put up tobacco. The Richmond paper which announces the fact, says that hitherto the manipulation "has been performed by filthy, greasy niggers"—which the chewer can make note of, to be remembered with any fresh mouthful of the stock on hand.

The total amount contributed to the "Mount Vernon Fund," by Mr. Everett, from his addresses, &c., is $60,893 81.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

The following are the regulations for Lent for the present year:

1. All the "week days" of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by *dispensation*, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese, at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, from the first Sunday until Palm Sunday.

3. The use of flesh meat is not allowed on Thursday next after Ash Wednesday.

4. The abstinence from flesh meat on Palm Sunday, which has hitherto been observed in this diocese, is dispensed with; also on the following Tuesday, although in Holy Week the faithful are allowed, by *dispensation*, to use flesh meat at the principal meal.

5. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

6. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal.

7. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

8. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons: 1st, the infirm; 2d, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; 3d, persons who are only attaining their growth; 4th, women in pregnancy, or nursing infants; 5th, those who are enfeebled by old age.

But these persons should be persuaded on just grounds that they are entitled to exemption from the precept—so that their not observing it may give no offence to their own consciences, nor scandal to their neighbor. For this purpose, if they have any doubt, they will do well to consult their spiritual director, or their physician. They should, however, cherish the *interior spirit* of this holy season, the same as if they were able to comply with the exterior observance of fasting and mortification, a spirit of sorrow and compunction for sin, a spirit of prayer and recollection. This is the duty of *all*, and without this the fast itself would be rejected by God.

The public religious exercises during Lent, in the churches of the city, to commence each evening at seven o'clock, will be:

On Monday, in the Church of the Nativity and Assumption (German).

On Tuesday, in St. James', St. Joseph's, St. Vincent de Paul's (French), and Holy Cross.

On Wednesday, at St. Peter's, Most Holy Redeemer's (German), St. Francis Assissium, St. Francis Xavier's, St. Anne's, St. Michael's, and Annunciation, Manhattanville.

On Thursday, in the Cathedral, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, St. Columba's, St. Bridget's, St. Alphonsus, and St. Lawrence, Yorkville.

On Friday, in St. Mary's, Transfiguration, St. Nicholas, Most Holy Redeemer, Immaculate Conception B. V. M., and St. Boniface (German).

By order of the Most Rev. Archbishop.

F. McNEIRNY, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1859.

DIOCESE OF HARTFORD.

The regulations for Lent for the Diocese of Hartford continues the same as formerly, viz.:

All the week days of Lent are fasting days of obligation or one meal only; custom, however, has authorized the use of a slight collation in the evening, and of a cup of tea or coffee in the morning. Though he fast also implies abstinence, yet, by dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed at all times on Sundays, and at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent.

Lard in cooking, eggs, butter and cheese are permitted, provided that the laws of quantity are observed; flesh and fish, however, are not allowed at the same meal.

Women pregnant or nursing, the sick, the aged and feeble, children under twenty-one years old, and those whose employment is of a laborious and exhausting character, are excused from the obligation of fasting, but not from that of abstinence.

The usual evening exercises of Lent, consisting of the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, are recommended.

✠ F. P. McFARLAND,
Bishop of Hartford.

COMPLIMENTARY.

THE NEW YORK TABLET.—This excellent Catholic Family Journal goes on improving yet. Among the features of the current volume are a "Popular History of Ireland, by Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M. P. P.," written in his usual fascinating style; the "Confederate Chieftains: a tale of the Irish Rebellion of 1641," by Mrs. J. Sadlier—written in that justly popular authoress' best vein. The paper contains also, in addition to able and fearless editorials, a most interesting weekly summary—weekly letters from Paris, London and Dublin—full reports of all Catholic ceremonials, lectures, and sermons of general interest, and a full page of music in each number. With so much talent and enterprise, it cannot fail to achieve an unusual degree of success.—*Newburgh Magazine.*

A GOOD PAPER.—Mr. Michael Phelan, the Agent of the NEW YORK TABLET, is in town, collecting and soliciting subscriptions for that paper. We can commend it as the best paper of its class published in this country. Our Irish and Catholic readers should remember this, when Mr. Phelan calls on them.—*Utica Evening Telegraph.*

We can most cordially endorse the above. The TABLET is one of the most ably conducted papers published in this or any other country. We have no doubt Mr. Phelan could increase its already respectable circulation here, by visiting this village. Give us a call at the Post Office, Mr. P., and we will "post you up."—*Saratoga (N. Y.) Republican.*

Our Agent will be in Saratoga in the course of a month, and will be happy to accept the kind invitation of the Editor of the *Republican.*

We have received from Messrs. John Murphy & Co., a copy of the speech of the Hon. Stephen R. Mallory of Florida, on the "Cuba bill," delivered in the Senate of the United States, February, 1859, for which the publishers will please accept our thanks.

AID FOR THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—The Young Friends of Ireland will give a Grand Soiree at Niblo's Saloon, on St. Patrick's Night, (Thursday, March 17th, 1859,) the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the Magdalen Asylum. Owing to the necessities of the institution, and the great object it has in view, and believing that our national anniversary could not be commemorated in a more appropriate manner than in aiding an institution which has for its object such noble aims, we therefore call on all the patriotic, the charitable, and the humane, to assist, by their presence on this occasion, this most worthy object. Tickets $2. For sale at the Catholic Bookstores.

DENIS McCARTIE, President.
EDWARD MILLS, Secretary. feb12 6t

THE LATE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT WASHINGTON has convulsed the country from Maine to Florida, and every day adds some sickening detail to the already fearful drama. Can we be astonished that demagogues find, in our democratic form of government, a license for every crime, when our national capital is the theatre of bloodshed, and our law-makers the actors? With Hamlet, we are tempted to exclaim: "Oh, reform it altogether, or all our laws will become dead letters, and America will soon forget that there is *any* law, and become their own executioners. Without intending to decide the question of innocence or guilt in this horrible affair, we cannot refrain from hazarding the opinion that our mode of electing public officers may be improved, and that purity of character, aside from political reputation, should be the test of a citizen's right to office. In fact, we are almost tempted to advocate Woman's right to vote; and in this connection we can name the man who would reach the Senate, despite all opposition, should the ladies be allowed to visit the polls. This popular gentleman is no other than Mr. ROBERT McCAFFERTY, of 230 Bowery, whose exquisite style of making shoes, gaiters, and slippers, for the fair sex, has made him the lion of the *boudoir.* Of course, the lover, brother, or husband, could not refuse to vote for the nominee of sweetheart, sister, or wife; and Mr. McC. would be returned by "an overwhelming majority!"

NEW YORK MARKETS.

COPPER—The inquiry for most kinds is quite limited; yet prices are without essential change; Baltimore refined Ingot at 24½c., cash, and old mixed light and heavy Sheathing at 23@23½c., cash.

FLOUR AND MEAL—With an active demand for Western Canal Flour the market is again better on the medium and low grades, but with free sellers of Ohio extras the demand is chiefly for the home and Eastern trade, but in part speculative; the extreme rates demanded restrict the local consumption materially. Canadian flour is quite firm and in fair demand; sales at $6 85@$7 50. Southern Flour is less active, but is again rather higher—many holders have advanced their prices 20@25c. ₰ bbl., which checks business; the sales are at $6 15@$6 60 for superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 65@$8 for fancy and extra brands, closing dull. Rye Flour is in fair demand, and is steady at $3 75@4 30. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is dull at $1 60@$2.

FISH—The market is rather quiet, but the stock of Dry Cod and Mackerel is still small, and prices are well sustained; of the former a cargo of small Provincetown sold at $3 56¼.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is less buoyant, and the demand less active; confined to millers mainly; the arrivals are not large; prime Red Western at $1 43@$1 45; mixed Illinois at $1 52@$1 53; fair White Illinois at $1 50; White Michigan at $1 55, and White Kentucky at $1 75. Corn is more active, and closes better for Western mixed; the supply of new is not so large, in part owing to the storm.

HOPS—The inquiry continues fair; good to prime first sorts '58's at 14@18. Old are more active; sales at about 3@3½c.

HAY—The demand is fair for shipping at 60@70c. ₰ 100 ℔.

HONEY—The market has been swept of all here, including 275 tcs. Cuba for export, in bond, on private terms.

IRON—The market is inactive and the small sales making are hardly a guide to the market.

PROVISIONS—The demand for pork is fair; $17@$17 10 for thin Mess and sour do; $17 50 for old Mess; $16@$16 50 for prime Mess; $13 25 for Prime, and $20 25 for Clear. Beef is quite firm; the demand is steady for the trade; $6 75@$7 37½ for Country Prime; $8@$9 50 for do. Mess; $9@$11 for repacked Mess, and $12@12 62½ for extra do. Prime Mess is held higher. Beef Hams are firm; small sales at $16@$17 75. Bacon is steady; sales of Short-Ribbed at 9¼c., and Western Smoked at 9¾. Lard is firm, but not active; the arrivals are fair at 11½@12½c. Rough Sides are scarce and wanted at 3¾@9c. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; the supply large. Dressed Hogs are dull at 8@8¾c. Prime Butter is in demand at 27@28c. for good. Dairies are less firm; sales at 20@23c., and prime at 24@25c Ohio is more active at 14@15. Cheese is saleable at 9@11½c.

RICE is firm, but quiet; sales at $3 25@$4 50.

SUGARS—The market is steady, and moderately active; New Orleans at 7@7¾c.; Cuba at 6¾@7¾c; Havana at 8¼c., and Porto Rico at 6¼c., in bond.

TEAS—The market is active for both Green and Black, and prices are fully sustained.

TOBACCO—Spanish is in good demand; sales of Seedleaf at 15@24c, 21 do. at 12@25c.

TALLOW—The market is heavy; sales of Prime at 10¾c.

WHISKEY—The market is rather lower, the demand fair, sales of 350 bbls. at 27½c., and small lots at 28c., short time.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

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New Editions of the following Books are now printing and will be ready in a few weeks:

Cardinal Lambruschini on the Immaculate Conception; to which is added a History of the Doctrine, by Father Felix, S.J. Translated by Mrs. Sadlier, 12mo., cloth, $0 50
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Life of Christ; or, Jesus Revealed to Childhood and Youth, from the French, by Mrs. Sadlier, 18mo. with 10 plates, cloth, 0 50
Think Well On't, by Bishop Challoner, 0 19
Catholic Christian Instructed, do., flexible, 25 cents; cloth, 0 38
Reeves' History of the Bible, with 230 cuts, 0 50
The Life of St. Francis of Sales, by Robert Ormsby, M. A.

New Editions of the following just ready:

Pope and Maguire's Discussion, cloth, $0 75
Pastorini's History of the Church, 0 75
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Little Testaments of Jesus, Mary and Joseph, 0 15
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Lily of Israel; or, Life of the Blessed Virgin, 0 50
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Splendid Bathing Rooms, and a fine Barber's Shop is attached to the House. Attendance prompt in every department. dec18 tf ym

TO CLERGYMEN.—A young man who can come well recommended wants a situation as ORGANIST in a locality where he can give private lessons on the Piano. Address C. HARRISON, 73 East Fortieth street, New York. mar12 tf

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, per U. S. Steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 12th day of March, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—The Mails for California and South Pacific Coast, per U. S. Steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this Office on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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sep4 tf At the Academy.

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The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

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French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
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No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

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5th, or High Class	9 00	"
6th, or Superior Class	10 00	"
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ag28 tf

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oct9 tf

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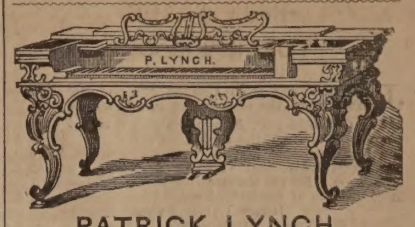

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